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VOL. XXV NO. VI

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY JULY 8 1905

Oldest Inhabitants Observe Fourth

Annual Meeting Held at Alton Farm, Md., Summer Home of Crosby S. Noyes—Patriotic Oratory—Cane Presented to Host—Officers Elected.

In the shade of the grove fronting Alton Farm, the summer home of Crosby S. Noyes, the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia held its annual meeting on Tuesday and celebrated Independence Day.

Special cars leaving Fifteenth and G streets northwest carried the association and its many invited guests to Sligo, Md. There carriages met the cars and carried the passengers to the Noyes home.

Soon after 11 o'clock the 300 and more persons who united to thus observe the nation's birthday assembled before the piazza of Alton farmhouse, which was decorated with flags and palms as a platform for the speakers.

REGRET FOR HAY'S DEATH.

As a preliminary to the program Dr. Joseph T. Howard, corresponding secretary of the association, presented a resolution of regret at the death of Secretary Hay, which was unanimously adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, by the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia, That we deeply lament the death of the estimable Secretary of State, deeming it a great loss to the country at large, praying that the vacant station may be filled by as gifted and upright a man as was John Hay.

"Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, hoping that they will derive great comfort from the assurance which the purity of his life affords."

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Concluding the business portion of the meeting officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President, Allison Nailor, Jr.; vice-presidents, Jacob Behlmeier, A. H. Ragan, Benjamin C. Wright, Thomas H. Langley, J. D. Cottrell, W. W. Birch, Henry M. Gillinger, Albert Groupe, Crosby S. Noyes, William R. Smith, Fred L. Moore and Rudolph Eichhorn; treasurer, Rudolph Eichhorn; marshal, James A. Weinburger; corresponding secretary, Joseph T. Howard; recording secretary, B. W. Reiss; monitor, John Douglass.

The program of the day was opened with the singing of "America" by the assemblage.

Allison Nailor, Jr., read the Declaration of Independence, and Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes sang "The Star Spangled Banner," followed by "Annie Laurie."

MR. MACFARLAND'S SPEECH.

Commissioner Macfarland then made an address.

Mr. Macfarland spoke as follows: "The shadow of a national sorrow envelops this Fourth of July. We are mourning the passing of the great Secretary of State, who was the representative of the District of Columbia in



CROSBY S. NOYES

the National Government. We who knew him best loved him most. He was a loyal and generous citizen of the District as well as a statesman of unexampled achievement and world-wide fame.

"I can testify, not only to numerous benefactions, but to his keen and helpful interest in District affairs. Again and again when I sought his counsel and co-operation for the advancement of District interests under a kind offer of them when I became Commissioner he responded with heartiness and showed the greatest pride in the National Capital and the greatest desire to serve it.

"It is appropriate to recall his cordial interest in the District government celebration of Independence Day two years ago and his regret that his early departure to his summer home prevented his

making an address on that occasion. "Practical idealist as he was, believing profoundly in the practical value of spiritual things, he expressed the warmest commendation of that celebration, and hoped that the National Capital would never neglect the national birthday. We cannot more fittingly honor his memory than by honoring the day which he held sacred for all that it represents.

"At both ends of the social scale there are many native born Americans who never celebrate Independence Day, and some of them laugh at those who do. Fortunately, the lapse of 120 years has not blunted the edge of Adams' advice to most of us.

"Because the sentiment of patriotism still rules in many hearts, because, out of the abundance of such hearts the mouth still speaketh, to remind and encourage, to reprove and stimulate, the state will endure, society will continue unshaken, and it will be still safe and profitable for the men who would have been Tories in the times that tried men's souls to ignore the Fourth of July. But if they could have their way, if we were all drawn into their materialism, the days of the republic would be numbered."

The octet of the Saengerbund was loudly applauded for their rendition of "Old Black Joe," as was also the recitation of Kipling's "Recessional" by Fred E. Barbour.

Several extemporaneous speeches and songs, among the latter one by the Burnside Post G. A. R. Glee Club, made up the balance of the program. "Auld Lang Syne," sung by the audience, concluded the order of the entertainment.

AMONG ODD FELLOWS.

District Grand Secretary James H. Coleman is daily receiving many letters of congratulation upon his re-election as delegate to the twenty-fourth session of the D. G. L. By returning Bro. Coleman to the D. G. L., Rising Sun Lodge did itself and the order great credit. Bro. Coleman is well and most favorably known among the unselfish, progressive members of the order, as an active and useful Odd Fellow.

Social Lodge No. 1810 has elected Bro. George W. Thomas as delegate to the twenty-fourth session of the D. G. L., which convenes in September next. Bro. Thomas is very popular and an earnest advocate of progress.

District Grand Director James L. Turner, of Union Light Lodge No. 1065, takes his defeat philosophically. Bro. Turner has made a very popular executive officer.

In the race for delegate to the D. G. L. Bloom of Youth Lodge No. 1368 stuck close to her "Creed." It seems that the "other" candidate did not get (H) all he wanted. The Har(r) is too long.

Root of David Lodge No. 5414 did itself great credit by electing Bro. Jennings as delegate to the D. G. L. Rev. Jennings is well informed and would make an ideal District Grand Chaplain. Excelsior Lodge No. 5441, the youngest in this jurisdiction, returned Bro. Eli Samuels to the D. G. L. Bro. Samuels is very thoughtful and stands well in the order.

In point of membership Peter Ogden Lodge No. 1374 stands at the head of the list in this jurisdiction. This is the lodge of which the present District Grand Master T. W. West is a member. Bro. Charles Harris, one of the most progressive and popular members of the lodge, was elected delegate to the D. G. L. Ex-District Grand Directors J. T. Cole and Robert Rhone are also members of this historic lodge, as well as life members of the D. G. L.

The twenty-fourth session of the D. G. L. will convene at Odd Fellows' Hall at 8 p. m., September next. All members of the order in good standing can attend the meetings of the D. G. L., provided they have the quarterly P. W.

WORK.

Written for THE BEE.

Work while the day is fine,
Work while the sun shines bright;
Waste not your precious time,
For coming is the night.

Work while you've health and strength;
Work while you're able to;
For onward swiftly comes the time
When you no work can do.

Work while the season's here;
Work while you've muscles strong,
And don't forget about the time
When you'll just creep along.

Work with all your might,
But spend not all you make;
Remember old age is on your track
And will soon you overtake.

—CLARENCE EMERY ALLEN.

Negro Collector Sworn In

Appoints George W. Smalley's Daughter His Stenographer.

Charles Anderson, the leader of the colored Republican organization of this city, who was appointed to succeed Chas. H. Treat as Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second District, took office yesterday. He was sworn in by United States Marshal Henkel. Mr. Treat, who has been appointed United States Treasurer, left yesterday for Washington to take up his new duties.

Two express wagon loads of flowers were sent to the Collector's office at 150 Nassau street. Nearly half of them came from Democratic leaders who are friendly with the colored Collector.

Mr. Anderson has made no change in his office force except to appoint Miss Ida Smalley, daughter of George W. Smalley, the London Times correspondent, his stenographer. Miss Smalley's mother was the adopted daughter of Wendell Phillips.

GOV. VARDAMAN AROUSEL
Appointment of Negro Clerk for Post-office Evokes Criticism of President.
(From the Washington Post.)



MR. O. J. RICKETTS, FOREMAN OF PRINTING.

Jackson, Miss., July 1.—Gov. Vardaman has given out a characteristic interview anent the selection of a negro clerk for Greenwood, his home post-office:

"I am in hope that the negro's respect for public opinion will cause him to resign or decline the place. I sincerely hope that the white people of Greenwood will have too much respect for themselves to permit him to hold it. This incident presents an ever-recurring phase of the race problem which must be met and handled prudently, but at all times with unflinching firmness, by the white people of the South.

"My observation and close study of the race problem, of the negro side of it particularly, convinces me that when you give the negro an inch, he will go an ell or some other extreme beyond the limit of prudence. This little affair reminds me again of President Roosevelt's profound interest in, affection and great consideration for the general welfare of the white people of the South. Such conduct is calculated to inspire all decent white people of the South with great love for him."

AMONG THE ANGELS.

In the wee small hours of Sunday morning, 2 o'clock a. m., the Angel of Death visited the home of Samuel C. and Rosa Bell Lacy, 1732 Tenth street, and plucked one of the choicest flowers, Philip Raymond, aged four years and six months.

He was a child unusually bright and good for his years, beloved by all, scattering a sunshine in his home. Being too fair for earth, death claimed him and he is now numbered among the angels.

The remains will rest in the vault of Mt. Olive cemetery, from which it will be interred in the family lot of the parents.

Safe in the arms of Jesus
Our darling is at rest;
And though we'd have him with us,
He doth all things for the best.

His devoted aunt,
RACHEL E. BELL.

Paraphrastic News

BY MISS REATRIZ L. CHASE.

John F. Stevens, recently appointed to succeed John F. Wallace as chief engineer of the Panama Canal, is under treatment in Chicago for lumbago.

The railroads running into Colorado suffered greatly from the recent heavy rains. Traffic was delayed and delegates to the Epworth League Convention did not arrive on time.

The steamer Philadelphia arrived in New York Monday, bringing sixty American school teachers from Porto Rico. They came to spend their vacation at home.

In addition to the ceremonies held in the United States for the late Secretary Hay, memorial services were held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The Fourth was enjoyed by many patriotic citizens, and still the noise was not as it once was. It the 120th anniversary of American independence.

Mr. Gorman, it is stated, may expect opposition from some who have previously supported him, when he attempts to make his disfranchising scheme legal. Messrs. Hains and Herrod are going to visit the Isthmus of Panama and re-

have free delivery service at East Lake. When the building is completed the service will begin.

Lee Robinson, charged with attempting criminal assault upon a woman at Waco, Texas, will have to spend 1,000 years in the State penitentiary.

The new ferry slip for the ferry line between this city and Alexandria is now practically completed and could be used if the boats were ready for service.

War has been declared by the Chesapeake Bay Fishermen's Association against a syndicate of Northern capitalists that has been organized for the purpose of controlling the menhaden fishing business on the Chesapeake.

The dark skinned citizens of Southwest Washington held a mass meeting last Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the Friendship Baptist Church.

More than one hundred persons died in Europe last week from the heat, which continued some four or five days.

Several hundred Christian workers watched the sun as it rose on the morning of July 4th on Lookout Mountain and bowed their heads in silence as President J. H. Race led them in prayer.

It is said that Signora Cousino, of South America, is the world's richest woman. She receives from her silver, copper and coal mines \$185,000 monthly.

MR. OSCAR J. RICKETTS.

It is rumored that Mr. Oscar J. Ricketts, at present Foreman of Printing, will succeed Public Printer Palmer, who intends to resign. Mr. Ricketts is a young man of ability and an up-to-date printer. Mr. Palmer has made one of the most efficient Public Printers that has ever been in the Government Printing Office and his retirement, if true, will be greatly regretted.

THE DAYS IN THE YEAR.

The Year of 360 Days Gave Way in Favor of One of 365.

From the Westminster Review.

There is a story in Plutarch which must convince every reader—that one myth at least relates to an alteration made in the Egyptian calendar to extend the length of the year from 360 days to 365. A year of 360 days existed in Egypt at an early period, and may possibly have been arrived at in the way suggested by Mr. F. L. Griffith. The lunar month, from new moon to new moon, being twenty-nine and one-half days in length, the convenient round number of thirty days was taken as a standard, and twelve months of thirty days each made up the year. The solar year is more difficult to observe than the lunar month, the intervals being longer, and a year of 360 days was a very convenient and reasonable approximation to it. At any rate, the year of 360 days came into use, and a curious custom at Acanthae, near Memphis, seems to allude to it. A perforated vessel was filled with water by 360 priests on each day of the year. In the Island of Philae, again, 360 pitchers were placed around the tomb of Osiris, for making funeral libations, and were filled every day by the priests with milk. With 360 days in the year, the ecliptic circles of the heavens, as represented in the charts would be divided into 360 equal parts; and we must regard it as a relic of this time that the circle is still made to consist of 360 degrees. But so erroneous an estimate of the length of the year would soon be corrected by experience.

It is evident that in about seventy-two years a cycle would be accomplished in which the New Year would sweep through all the months, remaining only six years in each. The same month, so far as its name was concerned, would now be in the inundation time, now in the season of sowing, and anon in the time of reaping, and the agriculturist must have been perplexed. A text in the papyrus Anastasi makes reference to such perplexity, and may receive its explanation here. Goodwin translated it, "May Amen deliver me from the cold season, when the sun does not shine, the winter comes instead of the summer, the month is stormy, the hours shortened." Similar confusion would overtaken the religious festivals, the New Year, for example, coming five days before its proper time, and then ten days before, and so on; and it might be thought that its observance at the wrong season would displease the gods. The year of 360 days had to give way and ultimately did so in favor of one of 365 days. The precise date of the change is not known, but it is referred to in inscriptions of the time of Amenemhat I (circa 2400 B. C.), and may, of course, have been introduced much earlier. When this was done, the original months were not altered, but a "little month" of five days was interpolated at the end of the year, between the month Mesori of one year and the Thoth of the next.

What I Saw And Heard

The marriage of Miss Carrie Syphax and her sudden exit from the city was a surprise to the school authorities.

It is equally surprising that colored people know how to be shoplifters also. The recent case that was such a surprise should not be a surprise either, because it is claimed that the party is an expert. There seems to be a question of animus about the recent case.

I have no fault to find with our High School. I am of the opinion that Mrs. Cooper is as good a teacher as you can find. I am opposed to placing a man at the head of the High School. It is a place for a woman. I do favor, however, a separation of the sexes.

I suppose by now that the Baptist ministers who left this country for England will have an enjoyable time.

The center of attraction abroad will be Rev. Geo. W. Lee. Rev. Mr. Lee will with his wit and humor carry off the laurels, no doubt.

Mr. John F. Cook would not object to being Commissioner of the District of Columbia or Recorder of Deeds. He prefers the Recordship.

There is a movement on foot among the A. M. E. Zion to make Dr. P. A. Wallace a bishop. It is claimed by his friends that in point of knowledge and education Rev. Wallace possesses the necessary requirements.

I would like to know what has become of the modern statesmen who used to consult Presidents? I don't hear much of them nowadays.

I see by the public press that there are a few malcontents questioning the contract made by the Public Printer for new typesetting machines. Public Printer Palmer is too honest to do anything that is wrong.

The acquittal of Mr. Arthur Lipscomb was greeted with applause by the members of the bar last week. While there may be some division among the colored members of the bar, they generally stand together when one is in trouble. It is true that a lawyer above all other individuals must be careful, and unless a lawyer deliberately defrauds his client there should be no sympathy expressed for him.

I see that Attorney Thornton Peyton has moved into his new offices, opposite the Criminal Court. He has three large rooms now.

There is a movement on foot to urge the appointment of a colored member of the bar for prosecuting attorney in the upper branch of the Police Court. Among those spoken of are Attorneys T. L. Jones, J. A. Cobb, L. M. King, Fenton Peyton, and W. L. Pollard.

FAIR PLAY.

REGISTER LYONS SOUTH.

(Special to THE BEE.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 20.—Register J. W. Lyons, of the United States Treasury Department, arrived here from Washington to-day. He was escorted by a committee of citizens to Americus, Ga., where he addressed the State Grand Lodge of Masons. From there he went to Washington, Ga., where he met the representatives from all over the State.



HON. JUDSON W. LYONS.

His reception was unprecedented. After being introduced to the convention of delegates and at the conclusion of his address he received the greatest ovation ever accorded a private or public citizen, after which the office of honorary vice-president was created, to which he was unanimously elected amidst the wildest enthusiasm. The people of Georgia, however, respect and admire their leader and citizen. After being given a reception on his return to Augusta, Ga., his home, he left for Washington.

IOWA FIGURES LOW.

STATE CENSUS RETURNS SHOW GREAT DECREASE.

Rural Population of Hawkeye Commonwealth Wanes—Beef Trust and Costly Farm Land Is Given as the Cause.

Des Moines, Ia.—The returns from the state census indicate a startling decline in the rural communities, and while some of the larger towns have shown an increase, it is likely that the population of the state will be less than five years ago.

One of the reasons ascribed for the revealed condition is that land values have increased so rapidly and to such an extent that the young man wishing to pursue agriculture as a vocation cannot afford to settle here when the north and the west offer lands for a small portion of the cost that he would have to pay in Iowa. It is practically out of the question for him to buy a farm that sells from \$75 to \$125 per acre. This valuation, too, places the rentals almost at a prohibitive figure. High rentals must be secured by the owners to secure interest on their investment.

Another reason which seems feasible to some is that the beef trust has manipulated the markets to such an extent that there has been little or no profit during the past three years in raising and fattening stock. Live stock has been one of the big items of profit in Iowa in bygone years. Simultaneous with this has been a severe crop conditions of two or three years. High water has made the lowlands unutilizable, and heavy rains at the wrong seasons have injured the crops on the uplands.

In counties where agriculture is the only source of revenue, the decline in population is most marked. Monona county shows a decrease of between 1,000 and 1,500 from the census of 1900; Buchanan county shows a decrease of 3,000, and other agricultural counties report similar losses.

The only thing that offsets and partially reduces the slump is in the larger cities, where manufacturing interests are securing control.

There are heated controversies in several states on account of provisions of the state liquor law. This provides that in towns of less than 5,000 population the consent of 60 per cent of the voters of the county in which it is located must be secured before liquors can legally be sold. In towns of more than 5,000 the consent of the majority of the voters of the town only is needed.

Many towns of the state have a population of either a little more or a little less than 5,000. The prohibition element is watching the census closely, lest it be "stuffed" in order to make the town pass the 5,000 mark. They allege that the liquor element is willing to perpetrate fraud in order to secure the liquor-selling advantage.

LAWS HIT THEIR MAKERS.

Minnesota Legislators Are Accused of Violating Statutes They Put Through.

St. Paul, Minn.—Some of the state legislators have recently had a practical demonstration of the efficacy of laws which they helped to pass. They have been caught by the legislation of their own making.

A few days ago a prominent Minnesota farmer, who served one or two terms in the state legislature and took especial interest in the protection of game and fish, was fined \$25 on a charge of fishing for bass out of season. The former legislator paid the fine without remonstrance. Some of his companions said that they were not fishing for bass, but that one of the fish got on the hook by accident. The former legislator, however, did not make this excuse.

Not many months ago a representative, who as a merchant took especial interest in the law protecting legitimate dealers against box car merchants, was fined on a charge of selling baking powder and spices that were below grade. This representative, it is said, helped frame the dairy and food law and he is now convinced that the law covers the ground.

A state senator who lives in the Second congressional district got caught in a similar manner. His hobby in the senate was to require milk dealers to secure milk licenses. After he had helped pass such a law and had gone home he was notified by the state dairy and food commissioner that if he did not take out a license for permission to sell milk to a neighbor across the road from his house the commission would prosecute him. He took out a license the next day.

Woman Operates Machine.

Miss Eura Graham is the operator of the largest excavating machine that ever entered St. Louis county, Mo. The digger is at work in Kirkswood, where a new sewer system is being installed, and attracts much attention on account of its speed in plowing a trench three feet wide and from 10 to 20 feet deep through hard, rocky soil. Miss Graham handles the guiding rod and brakes with skill, and the fact that she is probably the only woman operator of such a machine does not seem to affect her in the least. She appears perfectly at home on the engine, and as her position is out of reach of the greasy mechanism, she never shows traces of engine work.

Railway Around Earth.

A French engineer thinks a railway could be built around the earth, including a tunnel under Bering strait, for \$250,000,000. Probably a few more thinks might cause him to alter his figures a little.

REID LEASES BIG MANSION.

New Ambassador to Great Britain Secures Dorchester House Through Aid of King Edward.

London.—Although it has been announced that Whitelaw Reid will occupy Dorchester house as a London residence while he is American ambassador at the court of St. James, it is known to only a few persons that it was through the good offices of the king that he obtained the lease of the Park lane palace. The house is owned by his majesty's equerry, Capt. Holford. The captain is a bachelor and enormously wealthy. Dorchester house is much too big for his requirements. He has a soldier's love of simplicity, and when he lives there himself he occupies only two



DORCHESTER HOUSE.
(London Residence of Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to England.)

rooms. But he is proud of the place, and as he stands in no need of the money to be obtained by leasing it, he has never sought a tenant for it. In fact, he dislikes the idea of strangers occupying it.

Many rich folk have previously tried to lease the place, for it is regarded as the most desirable private residence in London, but Capt. Holford refused even to entertain their offers. At the request of the king, he allowed Duke d'Aosta to put up at the house for a brief period, and the king himself has made use of it on two or three occasions for semiprivate functions. It is stated on the best authority that it was at the king's request that Capt. Holford consented to hand Dorchester house over to Mr. Reid and his family. He would never have agreed to do it otherwise.

Standing in Park lane, at the corner of Dean street, Dorchester house is the most sumptuous residence in what has been popularly designated "millionaires' row." The house itself, built in ornate Italian style, occupies a parallelogram 135 feet by 105 feet. It contains 24 bedrooms and boudoirs, 12 sitting-rooms, and six reception rooms. These latter are so arranged that they can be easily converted into what is virtually one apartment, where over a thousand people might be entertained with ease. At the rear of the house are beautiful sunken Italian gardens and stabling accommodation for 18 horses. The whole design of the house lends itself admirably to luxurious entertainments and the display of the most lavish hospitality.

SEEKS THE NORTH POLE.

Duc d'Orleans Sails from Bergen for Tromsø on Way to Arctic Regions.

Bergen.—The steamer Belgica with the Duc d'Orleans on board sailed from this port the other day for Tromsø on her way to the arctic regions, where it is said the duke will attempt to communicate with the Ziegler expedition, headed by Mr. Anthony Flais, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The ambition of the duke, the pretender to the French throne, is to beat the record of 86.33 degrees, north latitude, which was reached by the members of the expedition, headed by the duke of Abruzzi, who is a near relative of the duke of Orleans.

It was in the Stella Polare that, in 1900, the duke of Abruzzi penetrated farthest north—19 miles beyond the point reached by the Nansen expedition.

The whaling steamer Belgica, recently purchased and provisioned for two years by the Duc d'Orleans, made a voyage to the antarctic regions with a Belgian expedition in 1897, returning in 1899. The captain, the crew and the scientific staff have each of them had experience in arctic exploration. The duke will take charge of the naturalists' department.

Although he disclaims the idea, yet it is well known that the object of the Duc d'Orleans is to make a dash for the pole and win for France the credit of having been the first to discover the apex of the globe.

Ex-Premier Seeks Obscurity.
M. Combes, who until a short time ago was prime minister of France, is a doctor by profession. Now that the worries of premiership no longer trouble him, he is practicing medicine in his native village. He is a man of no luxuries. A non-smoker, a non-theater-goer, and a teetotaler, he devotes the whole of his time to work. From the position of a celebrity he has gone back of his own accord to provincial obscurity.



DUKE OF ORLEANS.
(French Pretender Who Seeks to Find the Arctic Pole.)

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2731 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest.

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Dewar's Scotch	\$1.15	Gordon Gin	\$0.95
Plymouth Gin	.95	Black and White Scotch	1.25
Grey Friar rye, Full qt.	1.00	Hunter rye, per bottle	1.00
Wilson whiskey	1.00	Cascade	1.00
Trimble	.00	Old Overholt	.90
Paul Jones	.95	Booth Tom Gin	1.15
Canadine Club	1.25	French Vermont	.70
Thompson	1.00	Maryland Rye	3.00
Port & Sherry Wine	.25	Apple Brandy	.35

All beers on ice ready for use

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We beg to announce to the men of Washington that we have opened a strictly high grade shoe store at the above address.

All of our shoes are made by the Williams & Kneeland Shoe Company, of Boston, Mass., makers of the finest shoes for men.

We desire to call your special attention to our line at \$3.50. All the newest shapes, including the popular Stag-last Oxfords in all leathers—Patent Colt, Russet Calf, Tans, Blacks, &c.

BETTER GRADES AT \$4.00 & \$5.00. YOUR INSPECTION INVITED. SHOES SHINED FREE.

Special Suiting Sale

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We're going to do a week's business in one day—by offering one of the grandest treats you men of Washington have ever had put before you. Our regular \$20 and \$2.50 Spring fabrics—all the new shades—in westcloths—fit perfect—finish edperfect—to order

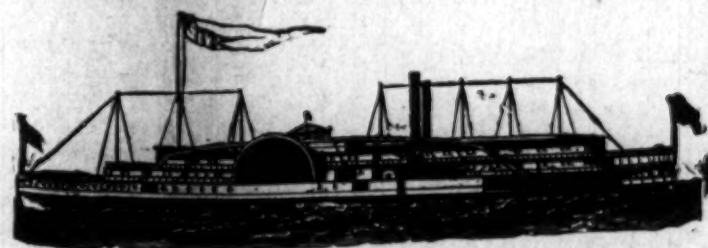
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Lisrael's Oldest Tenant.

Thomas Coates, the late Lord Beaconsfield's oldest tenant, died at Houghton, Buckinghamshire, February 6, at the advanced age of 83. He had had the closest relations with the great conservative statesman, who frequently consulted him on agricultural questions, and the deceased had many interesting reminiscences about the earl. He remembered innumerable noted visitors in Houghton, including the late duke of Wellington. Mr. Coates last Easter resigned his church wardenship for Houghton, which he had held for nearly half a century.

Lawmaker from the Backwoods. William J. Tyndall, congressman from the Fourteenth Missouri district, is reported to have taken his first ride in an elevator after reaching Washington to look over the city, where he is to work for the next few years.

New Jersey Has Tiny Infant. Mrs. Lucy Silvers, of Jersey City, N. J., gave birth to a daughter, who weighed but 14 1/2 ounces. The little stranger was christened Jeannette when less than an hour old. It is the smallest baby ever born in the vicinity.

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CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS AND LOUISVILLE *10.05 a.m. *4.05 p.m., *12.45 night.
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CLEVELAND 9:15 P.M.
COLUMBUS, *5.30 p.m.
WHEELING *10.05 a.m. *5.30 p.m.
WINCHESTER, *8.35 a.m. *4.05, *5.00 p.m.

ANNAPOLIS, week days 8.00, 8.30 a.m., 12.05 noon, 4.00, 6.00 p.m., Sundays 8.35 a.m., 5.30 and 10.00 p.m.
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FREDERICK, *8.45, *9.15, *10.05, 11.00 a.m., 1.15, 4.05, 7.35 p.m.
HAGER TOWN, 11.05 a.m. and 7.50 p.m.
BOYD and way points, 7.55, 9.15 a.m., 1.15, 5.00, 7.35, 10.15, 11.10 p.m.
GAITHERSBURG and way points, 7.55, 9.15 a.m., 11.20, 1.15, 7.30, 9.05, 11.30 p.m.
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ON HEAD OF A PIN.

SIXTY-ONE LETTERS PLACED IN THIS TINY SPACE.

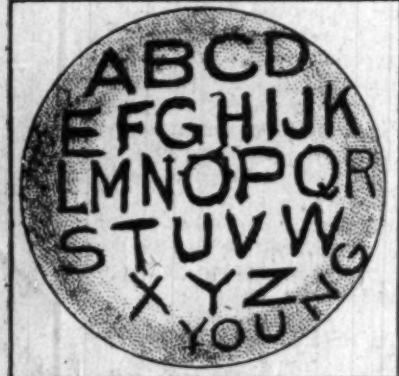
Remarkable feat performed by a Government Engraving Expert—Not Visible to the Naked Eye.

Washington.—It has remained for one of Uncle Sam's experts in the bureau of engraving and printing to perform what is probably one of the most remarkable and difficult feats of engraving ever accomplished.

Not so very long ago it was believed that the man who first engraved the Lord's Prayer on the back of a one-dollar gold piece, had about reached the limit in the matter of wonderful feats with the engraver's tools. Then about a year ago a Philadelphia bank-note expert engraved the entire alphabet of 26 letters on the head of a large pin. This delicate bit of work won considerable fame for the man who did it, and it was generally considered to be the record in freak engraving until the bureau expert entered the field. Now, however, the record of the Philadelphia engraver has been greatly surpassed.

Clarence K. Young, for years an employee of the government money factory, is the man who accomplished the seemingly impossible feat of engraving two full alphabets, a date and a name on the head of a tiny pin only sixty-five one-thousandths of an inch in diameter.

Last fall Mr. Young and another expert in the bureau had a friendly dispute as to just the amount of delicate work that an engraver could do. Finally Mr. Young made the statement that if the Philadelphia expert had engraved the alphabet on the head of a large pin he could put the 26 letters on the head of a small pin and still have some room left. A wager was made and Mr. Young started in to make good his assertion. In about a week, working now and then for about 15 minutes at a time, he had accomplished the task and, true to his statement, found room enough left on the



ON A PIN HEAD.
(Engraver Puts His Name and Alphabet in Small Space.)

pinhead to add his name "Young" in one corner.

Even by the experts of the bureau the engraving on the pin was considered an exceptionally fine and difficult piece of work, and it was regarded by his friends and those not familiar with the engraver's art as a curiosity.

Recently there was a renewal of discussion at the bureau concerning the delicate work that could be done with the engraver's tools. Some of the experts—and there are some very clever men in Uncle Sam's money factory—asserted that they could duplicate Mr. Young's performance, and one or two did engrave the alphabet on pinheads. Then Mr. Young looked at the matter seriously for the first time. He decided that if there was to be any real rivalry on the subject and any attempt to duplicate his feat he would set a mark for his fellow-workmen that would make them sit up and take notice in earnest.

His experience in engraving the first pinhead had convinced him that with more care, more delicate tools and even more time, he could excel his first performance by a good deal. So he secured a very small pin—less than an inch long, with a tiny head less than one-sixteenth of an inch across and began his task, taking a half-day off for the purpose. He worked just one afternoon and when he put his tools away that night he had engraved a total of 61 letters on the surface of the tiny pinhead.

To the naked eye the pinhead bearing the double alphabet, the date and the name looks but little different from an ordinary pinhead. Its surface is a trifle rough and that is all. Even with an ordinary magnifying glass very little can be seen. The outlines of the letters are jumbled and the surface of the pinhead simply appears to be badly scratched. But with a powerful glass the letters stand out by themselves, distinct and separate. Each one is at approximately the same distance from its neighbor, the lines are clear and distinct and the letters perfectly formed. One alphabet and the date occupy one-half of the surface of the pinhead and another alphabet and the name "Young" the other half.

There is no jumbling or blurring and a glance at the pinhead with the naked eye and then a glimpse of it through a powerful magnifying glass cannot fail to impress the observer with the wonderful degree of proficiency and skill, the keenness of vision and the steadiness of hand necessary to the successful performance of so remarkable and unique a feat.

Mr. Young considers his work as more of a curiosity than as a piece of perfect lettering, as the surface of the pin was so rough and uneven that perfection in the latter respect could not possibly be obtained.

CAPITOL'S BRONZE DOORS.

Design Begun Forty-Seven Years Ago Finally Completed and Will Soon Be Put in Place.

Washington.—The great bronze doors which are to be placed at the entrance to the house wing of the capitol at Washington have at last been completed in the workshop of M. H. Mosman, at Chicopee, Mass., after a delay of many years. They will be shipped to Washington in a couple of weeks. Work on the doors was first begun by Thomas Crawford, who designed them, in 1858. The modeling was finished by William H. Rinehart in 1862, and the models were shipped



ONE OF BRONZE DOORS.
(It Will Be Placed at Entrance to House Wing of the Capitol.)

to the treasury department in Washington, where they remained until two years ago, when the contract for casting them was placed with Mr. Mosman. The cost of casting is \$45,000.

Mr. Crawford, who began the designing of the doors in Rome, as soon as he had completed the models for the senate doors, is perhaps best known for his statue of the "Genius of America," which is of colossal size and is placed on the dome of the capitol. He died before he could complete the designs for the house doors, and his work was carried out by Mr. Rinehart, another American sculptor working in Rome.

The doors are 14 feet high and weigh two tons. With the frame in which they hang they weigh seven tons. Each door is divided into five panels, the upper one in each being a grille, and the four others in each representing in bas-relief design different scenes of the struggle for American independence.

The upper historical panel in the left hand door represents the massacre of Wyoming. The next shows the battle of Lexington. The third represents the presentation of a flag to Col. William Moultrie. The lowest depicts the death of Gen. Richard Montgomery and the New Year's Eve attack on Quebec in 1775.

The topmost historical panel on the right-hand door is the Crawford-Rinehart conception of the reading of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia. Next below is the signing of the treaty of Paris, with Benjamin Franklin in the foreground seated at a table, and in the background John Jay and English representatives. The next represents Washington's farewell to his generals, and the lowest is a representation of Benjamin Franklin with a manuscript, a book and a miniature printing press.

MEXICO'S NEW ENVOY.
Successor to Ambassador Aspiroz Is Well Known as a Jurist and a Scholar.

Washington.—J. D. Casasus, the new Mexican ambassador to the United States, is an eminent jurist, literateur and economist, as well as a classical



J. D. CASASUS.
(New Ambassador from Mexico to United States.)

scholar. He was secretary general of the Pan-American conference, which met in Mexico City in 1901. His contributions to the currency question have been an important factor in shaping the government's policy in regard to the monetary reform and the adoption of the gold standard.

Moving Case for Plants.

The problem which has so often confronted the flower lover of transporting potted plants without damage has been solved by the invention of a novel case made of paper. The plant is placed in a paper pot having a top slit from edge to center to admit the stem of the plant. A tubular casing fits over the foliage and pot, resting on the projecting bottom of the latter. Through perforations in this case a wire is run across the top of the pot and the ends twisted together underneath. A perforated cap completes the outfit, giving a case which permits of considerable roughness in handling without danger of injury to the contents.

NEARING LIFE'S END.

JULIA WARD HOWE CELEBRATES EIGHTY-SIXTH BIRTHDAY.

Noted Woman Reformer Is Surrounded by Loving Offspring in Her Boston Home—Answers Her Own Letters.

Boston.—With eyes undimmed, and with serene content, Julia Ward Howe stands to-day a queen among women, as she completes her eighty-sixth year. In her Beacon street home, children and grandchildren form a loving retinue in the evening of a long life crowned with good deeds. Not only has she labored for her family, nor for her sex alone, but she stood for reforms, but the whole world has been blessed by her endeavors. All women honor her; all men respect her, for she stands as an example of what is noblest and best.

All Boston knows this little woman, this slender, patrician woman, gentle in all her ways. But those mild eyes can flash and that musical voice ring with a different note when injustice stirs her to indignation. Hers has not been the sheltered life such as most women born to the purple choose for themselves. It would have been easy, even after her marriage with Dr. Howe, an ardent reformer, to have stayed in the seclusion of her own home and still have been a noble woman in the ministry to her children. Keen interests meant to her absorbing work for humanity in varied directions, and this has kept her in the foremost rank for more than half a century. She never has held aloof from any cause whose aim was progress.

It would have been easy for Miss Ward, of Bond street, New York, to take a different path in life. It was not the fashion in her youth for women to be concerned in public questions; but then she was never a fashionable person, although she has always kept a sincere regard for the advantages that come from associating with the best. Reminiscences of her youth are fascinating to hear, especially if one has the privilege of chatting with her in her own comfortable, homely room of a sunshiny



JULIA WARD HOWE.
(Noted Reformer Who Has Celebrated Her Eighty-Sixth Birthday.)

morning while her portrait is being painted, as one friend has done of late.

Mrs. Howe will never be too old to enjoy a joke, and many a serious situation has been lightened by her ready wit. Not long ago she was introduced to an audience in a most flattering way by an enthusiastic presiding officer. "Dear me," said Mrs. Howe, as she rose to her feet, "I am lucky my name was mentioned, for I never should have recognized myself from that description." Another time she was presented after a rather lengthy preliminary speech, in which much was said about "fires of enthusiasm," "kindling of public sentiment," etc. Mrs. Howe responded: "I cannot but think that in selecting this fire you selected a knot that was well seasoned."

It is this quick wit that has kept Mrs. Howe young, for, while her life's history has many tear-stained chapters, her temperament is cheerful; in fact, she is rightly called "obstinately optimistic." She has unbounded faith in human nature.

Speaking of her age and the oft-quoted saying that she was a certain number of years young. Instead of old, it was not Oliver Wendell Holmes with whom it originated, but Mrs. Howe's youngest daughter, Maude Howe Elliott. It was she who invited the genial poet to the Beacon street home, wording her note in the way that will always be remembered.

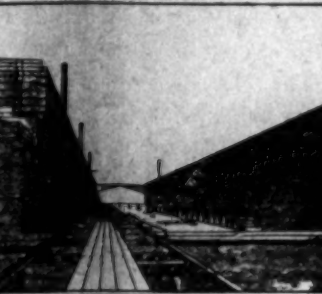
The house was fragrant with flowers on her birthday. Chief among the offerings, and one which gave Mrs. Howe special delight, was an immense basket of American Beauty roses from the Greeks of Boston. The roses were tied with broad white satin streamers, on which was printed in letters of blue and gold a loving sentiment for Mrs. Howe, whose husband's memory is worshiped by the Hellenses.

Mrs. Elliott was with her mother to celebrate this event. So also were Mrs. Laura E. Richards, her daughter, Julia Ward Howe Richards, and other members of the family. Mrs. Howe has ten grandchildren and two great-granddaughters, the older named for her famous ancestor, and the latest newcomer into this gifted family is Frances Marion Hall. Both are grandchildren of Florence Howe Hall. Great care has been exercised over Mrs. Howe this spring. Her health is excellent, but her desire to accept the many invitations that pour in upon her have sometimes to be restrained, as her physician believes it would be wiser for her to keep rather more quiet than she did last year. She reads and writes a great deal; in fact, she has written more of late than for some time previous. She never has acquired the habit of dictating; she writes with little fatigue, and almost always insists on answering her own letters.

MAMMOTH DRYDOCK.

Biggest Floating Structure in World Built in Baltimore for Use in Philippines.

Baltimore, Md.—The largest floating dry dock in the world, built for the United States government, was launched the other day in the waters of the Chesapeake bay near this city. When ready for its long trip to the Philippines it will be the largest leviathan of its kind that ever took the water. Built expressly for the purpose of docking the vessels of the navy after their long trip to the "insular possessions," it will accommodate a vessel of greater tonnage than any now in existence. The contract called only for an accommodation of



VIEW OF DRY DOCK.
(Huge Structure Costs \$1,125,000 and Has Quarters for Officers and Crew.)

a vessel of 16,000 tons displacement, but the Cavite dock, as it is called, will float a vessel of 24,447 tons.

It is incidentally the most complete dry dock ever made. Not only does it contain the finest apparatus for dry-docking, but it also is fitted out with telephonic arrangements throughout; has quarters elegantly fitted out for officers and crew, bathrooms, and even a shower for the firemen, a kitchen, and a complete ventilating system.

This marvel of the marine world has been under construction over two years. Twenty-six months ago Chief Draughtsman Gerhard Stylander, of the company, submitted his plans in competition with many other steel company bids for the erection of this dock. Mr. Stylander has worked jointly with Leonard M. Cox, engineer corps, U. S. N., sent to overlook the construction. So far—and it is now practically completed—he has accepted every portion of the work.

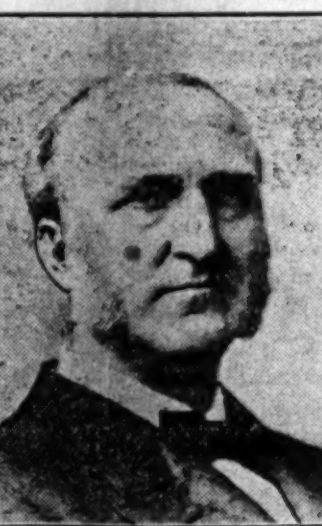
The first plate was laid August 27, 1903, and 27 months' time was allowed to complete it. The work will be completed before contract time. The side walls are 14 feet thick, while it is over 500 feet long, 100 feet wide, over 18 feet deep, and over 63 feet high. It is built in three divisions, so that when the barges get too numerous on the bottom one part can be submerged, the other lifted and cleaned.

Ready for docking the structure will weigh over 10,000 tons. The three sections of the dock are divided into 64 water-tight compartments.

DEPEW STILL YOUNG.

New York Senator, at Age of 71, Is the Best Answer to the Osler Chloroform Notion.

New York.—More and more the celebration of the birthday of Senator Depew is coming to be an event of national importance. For 15 years the Montauk club, of Brooklyn, has been marking time for the senator with an annual dinner, and each return of the anniversary the honor is infused with an added note of tender affection and esteem. At his latest reception the senator was humorously introduced as one of "four born on the same date, April 23, the other three being Louis



CHAUNCEY DEPEW.
(New York Senator a Living Example of Perpetual Youth.)

XIV, King George and Shakespeare—all dead, while Mr. Depew lives on and on in perpetual youth."

The witticism gave point to the remark with which the senator began his address later on. He said: "When I think over the full round of 50 years of my activities in law, business and politics, the saddest reminiscences are those of the reputations which faded away." Of three score men of national reputation who he entered public life, Lincoln, Grant and Lee alone survive in the general thought. As this venerable but still youthful man on the eve of his seventy-first anniversary, the honor of a new senatorial term fresh upon him, stood before his friends of the Montauk club, it is not to be wondered at that his speech turned to the subject of Oslerism. The best answer to Oslerism is Depew.

"Work, temperance and fun are the sources of longevity," he said. "Chloroform should not be for age, but for incompetence. With some the fires burn out at 40, while others full maturity comes at 60, and the best years are ahead. Idleness, inanition and death are sequels at any age." There is the truth and the whole truth about Oslerism. At 71 Senator Depew stands to all men, young and old, as an example and an inspiration.

CARNEGIE, THE MAN.

PURELY PERSONAL SIDE OF NOTED PHILANTHROPIST.

Is a Profoundly Simple Being and Democracy Is Part of His Simplicity—Loves Fishing and Golf.

London.—In an English publication "one who knows him" recently sets forth the following appreciation of the personal side of Andrew Carnegie:

It is becoming more and more impossible for Mr. Carnegie to leave America for his annual sojourn in the highlands except in a shower of dollars. This year it is a trifle of £2,000,000 as a pension fund for teachers and professors. Last year it was a cool million sterling for a hero fund. To within a score or so I do not know how many libraries he may have presented, but I have seen a letter of his dated January 16, 1904, in which he mentioned that up to the time of writing he had "provided funds for about 1,350 libraries."

People who have no money, or only enough to rub along on, could naturally dispose of a fortune more wisely than the men who have it, as the Americans say, "to burn." Mr. Carnegie's philanthropy—not the spirit, but the form of it—has been often challenged, but I imagine it would be a matter of some difficulty to improve on his methods of getting rid of superfluous wealth.

And what of Mr. Carnegie himself? I can only write of him as I have seen him. In New York he may be different from what he is at Skibo. In Pittsburgh he may be more different still. The business side of him I am entirely unacquainted with. The only Carnegie I have come across is not the steel king, but the man, the host, the friend and comrade. As such the first thing to be said about him is that you would never suspect him of being Andrew Carnegie. He upsets all preconceptions; he is the precise antithesis of the conventional "moneyed man." A



ANDREW CARNEGIE.
(The Millionaire Philanthropist Is Not Affected by His Wealth.)

less "pursey" man it would be impossible to imagine. He is not harassed, he is not spoilt, he seems hardly even to be affected by his colossal wealth. A boy of 15 with a half-crown in his pocket and a fishing rod in his hand could not be more free from care, more chirpy and light-hearted than is Mr. Carnegie.

His democracy is part of his simplicity, and how democratic he is it is difficult to be long at Skibo without learning. All on his estate feel him to be one of themselves, perfectly accessible, and genuinely interested in all their doings. He has the happy knack of attracting by the power of sympathy and fellowship. There is no condescension in his manner, no affectation of patronage; his bearing toward all with whom he comes in contact is simply that of a man to men. I have known him to step before a company of his guests and publicly compliment—with his hand upon the man's shoulder—a member of the household staff who had just given an exhibition of Highland dancing. I have known him to leave a party of his guests kicking their heels on the high road while he engaged a crofter's son in earnest and intimate talk.

Fishing and golf are the hobbies of his age. He has a private golf course laid out on the Skibo estate and within the last few years has built two elaborate salmon and trout hatcheries. Billiards he plays, but only occasionally. Cards I have never seen him touch, though, I believe, whist may be included among his pastimes. He never shoots—leaving that to his guests—but his yacht is always in commission during his six months' residence at Skibo. Motoring he loathes, but not quite so much as he loathes tobacco. Every morning at eight o'clock a piper marches round the castle and in the evening plays through the dinner hour. His revellies lasts till 8:20. Punctually at that moment he reenters the castle; punctually at that moment the organist sits down to the organ in the hall, and guests who have risen to the wild skirling of the pipes descend to breakfast with the salutation of the organ in their ears.

Mr. Carnegie, I always imagine, would far rather be known as a social and political philosopher than as the steel king. He has read widely and perseveringly, traveled less as a sightseer than as a student of affairs and rather likes to lay down the law on all things human and divine. He holds forth in pithy and picturesque style, with closed eyes and wagging forefinger, often intolerant almost always dogmatic and invariably with an autocratic air of finality that invites to argument and contradiction. People do not, however, as a rule, accept the invitation. It is the man himself they care about—not his opinions.



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Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anojan, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Walton's Palace Department, No. 137, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Baton Rouge, La., the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Jacob Brown, W. P. P. H. C. Brown, W. C. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Asheville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chaucery, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew, W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey, W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTE.
To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton
Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. Y. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet at Dafuskie Island, S. C., the first and third Wednesday in each month. T. Frazier, W. P. P.; W. J. Ficklin, W. P.; Amanda Dodge, W. C. S.

The Bee.

PUBLISHED AT
1109 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

On copy per year.....\$2.00
Six months.....1.00
Three Months......50
Subscribe monthly......20

"DEPARTMENT CLERKS AND SUCCESS."

"We have no grudge against department clerks at Washington, but we do not need to take any of them seriously, as men of hustle and examples of success," says the erratic, impulsive and unstable editor of the New York Age, in an incoherent screed on "Department Clerks and Success."

A sentiment like this is deserving of some notice, inasmuch as it raises the question, "What is success?" The man who wrote the sentence above quoted shows that his ideas of success are purely sordid and mercenary. No life is successful according to his standard unless the man who has lived it has made money and obtained power. Power and money are the criteria by which he judges men. Nothing else counts with him. The immorality of our American life, the viciousness of our politicians and the venality of our newspapers are due to the prevalence of this form of belief. A man or a people who has no higher notion of success than this, is hopelessly degenerate and depraved. A doctrine like this will make a man sell his vote, his opinions and his honor.

If it be true that department clerks "at fixed salaries can hardly keep soul and body together," it is due in a measure to the lavish hospitality some of them have dispensed to some "professional leaders" who visit this capital. But it is not true. As a class, there is no more respectable, progressive and intelligent element in the colored race in the United States than the men in government employ "at a fixed salary." As a class they lead clean lives, they are temperate in habits, discreet in speech, refined in taste. They support their families; they educate their children; and they set a wholesome example to the community.

These things are quite as valuable as money and power. Of course, a clean life, good habits, discreet speech and refined taste will not buy a vote on election day, nor purchase the opinions of a mercenary editor; but in the final summing up their possession will count for more in the development and regeneration of a race than all the money in the world, and all the power lodged in the hands of a single despot. James Russell Lowell said:

"By the light of burning heretics Christ's bleeding feet I track."

And so the human race has advanced from savagery to civilization, not because of rich and powerful men, but because of the sacrifice and toil of poor yet consecrated men who had scarcely enough money to "keep soul and body together."

The editor of the New York Age had no criticism to offer when Mr. Charles Douglass, a clerk in the Pension Office, went to Tuskegee last year and delivered the address at the dedication of Douglass Hall. Nor has he found any fault with Mr. Jesse Lawson, another clerk in the Pension Office, who frequently delivers academic and other addresses.

Mr. Douglass and Mr. Lawson

are Bookerites. Mr. Hershaw is an anti-Bookerite. Therefore, according to the logic of Terrible Tim, the Bibulous Bookerite, Mr. Douglass and Mr. Lawson are eligible commencement orators, but Mr. Hershaw is not. Such is the narrowness, bigotry and intolerance of the Bookerite propaganda.

THE NEXT FIGHT.

As Presidential candidates are loomin, THE BEE is of the opinion that it is not in bad taste for the colored voter to put his thinking cap on. The colored voter will have an opportunity to select for himself the man that he will support. There should be no sentiment as to the choice of men. The man who has been outspoken in his defense should receive his consideration, notwithstanding what the leaders of the party may say or do. The colored voter should choose for himself and support the man who has said the most in his behalf. The politicians may nominate a man who has shown his enmity to the negro. The time has come for the colored voter to act wisely and discreetly. It seems as if the world is against the negro voter. No matter what he does or how loyal he is to parties and party leaders, Legislatures enact laws against him. It is important to the negro voter that he should exercise his own judgment and listen no longer to the dictates of false leadership. This false leadership has certainly been destruction to the masses. The negro has followed blindly in the pathway of men who have selfish and personal motives to satisfy. The colored voter, in conventions, has followed the majority, although that majority may have been in the wrong. The time is coming again to elect a President. Has the colored voter a choice? If he has, let him be man enough to say so. If he has no choice, let him think about selecting one. On selecting a Presidential candidate let him be a man who has manifested some interest in his welfare. Let him no longer be the willing tool for politicians.

HIS OWN ENEMY.

That the colored man is his own enemy cannot be denied. He lacks confidence in the race with which he is identified is too apparent. What his future hopes are are conjectures. What can he expect to gain by divided action against those who by their acts and deeds condone the wrongs imposed upon him. There is hope for the colored man, notwithstanding the manner in which he is treated. Let the colored man obey the law and see that he goes only where he is wanted. There is a way to bring the enemy to him. He must be able to do such things that will command admiration and respect. THE BEE has argued that the colored man is an American citizen. Let him think not of his color, but do all in his power to improve his condition. The colored man has a history. Let him therefore improve his condition by dividing against himself? Can he improve that condition by one set endeavoring to deny the identity of the race to which this class is attached? Why should any man be ashamed of his nationality? The Jews have been persecuted, but to-day they are admired. They stand together. Why is the Catholic Church feared? It is because it has made itself strong and powerful. The Catholic Church commands more to-day than any other denomination in the world. The Catholic Church is respected because it has made itself a power. In every department of the government the Catholic Church is strongly represented. As the Catholic Church has made itself a power, so can the colored man. As the Jews are powerful, so can the colored man be. United action will force opposition to stay its injury. It is claimed that the colored pulpit is not doing its duty. That may be true. The colored pulpit is too much interested in building large churches and too many of them. There

are enough colored churches now. What these churches need are strong and fearless ministers.

THE NEW BABY.

This city is infested with interlopers. These animals never fail in their attempt to teach the Washington people good morals. If they start a newspaper, their first declaration is that they intend to run a clever up-to-date paper. When it makes its appearance, behold, what is it? It turns out to be a personal sheet, for personal gain. Then when they are answered they declare that they have no time to deal with mud slingers. The reason of that is, they are afraid of being washed by THE BEE and their insides would be exposed, which contains nothing but canned gas. THE BEE sympathizes with this North Carolina interloper, who finds this city more congenial to his peace of mind and conscience. It is hoped that the excursion given for the benefit of this newly born baby will enable its nurse to purchase enough milk to keep it afloat during the hot summer months. THE BEE hopes, after he has changed the shape of his mouth, which sets like a sugar-tit, that he will not be compelled to give complimentary excursions. The excursion given by THE BEE was complimentary to its friends and not a pay concern. The coming excursion of the THE BEE will again be a complimentary one. If the people were supporting this young baby, it would not be necessary to give an excursion to keep the baby alive. Since the people are supporting (?) it, as it has declared, would it not be in good taste to say to the people, since you are supporting our Enterprise, accept a complimentary ticket or our complimentary (?) excursion.

TREASON.

We print in another part of this week's BEE a characteristic interview with Governor Vardaman of Mississippi, in regard to the appointment of a colored clerk in the post-office at Greenwood, Miss., the Governor's home town. He, in terms, advises the white people of his State to violate the laws of the United States, and to prevent an officer of the United States from discharging his sworn duty. This is an act of nullification, and if attempted to be carried out, the government ought to deal with it as it dealt with the firing on Sumter in 1861. If one law of the United States can be violated with impunity another can be. The citizenship of the colored man is an indestructible fact, imbedded in the Constitution of the United States, and the holding of office is an incident, a significant incident of citizenship. It is useless for any man, be he white or black, to understate the evil consequences which will flow from the acceptance of such principles as Vardaman lays down. We shall watch the developments in this Greenwood case, and see who is the more determined man, Roosevelt or Vardaman. If a colored has been appointed clerk at Greenwood or anywhere else, and if there is resistance to his discharging his duties because of his color, the whole power of the government should be used to protect him in the discharge of his duties; otherwise anarchy will override law.

Very respectfully,
W. CALVIN CHASE.
Does his letter read like he doesn't care what THE BEE says?

From this date, if THE BEE is wanted, this spring onion will pay for it. As to old man Montgomery, THE BEE sympathizes with him. He is in need. Go ahead, old man; get you "doe, doe."

Mr. W. Calvin Chase, editor of the Washington Bee, is deserving of all the praise given him by the press and otherwise, for the recent celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Bee in itself speaks existing life after twenty-five years' work for the race.—The City Times.

THE SLAVE AND HIS MASTER.

The editor of the Wisconsin Advocate, Mr. Montgomery, who has very childish ways, after having received a just rebuke from THE BEE for being a toady to the Tuskegee apologist, after having denied certain charges made against him by THE BEE, publishes the following:

"Our good friend, the editor of the Washington Bee, should really take a tumble to himself. When he quotes from another journal for the edification of his readers, he ought in justice to give the whole context. In the first three words of his very lame answer to our reply to his attack upon us he gives himself away—'Among other things.' Brother Chase does not inform his readers what these other things were. The editor is quite cognizant of his visit to the Arlington and of the results to both him and Brother Chase, who, by the way, did not fail to publish our congratulations on the quarter century celebration of the success of the insect that stings, but dies in doing so—if the sting is effectual."

"The following letter from Mr. Emmet Scott, private secretary to Booker T. Washington, explains and will show in what estimation Brother Chase and his paper is held there:

"The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama.—June 6, 1905.—Mr. R. B. Montgomery—Dear Sir: You need not worry about the publication to which you refer. Nothing that that paper says has the slightest weight with us. It has contained so many base fabrications and misrepresentations that we are quite well prepared at Tuskegee for anything it may say, at any time."

"Very truly yours,
"EMMETT J. SCOTT."

The editor of the Advocate has done no more than what THE BEE charged against him. He writes to the private secretary of the Apologetic Association, Emmett J. Scott, who has recently come into notice by accident in the private secretary of the man who is known throughout the country as the chief apologist, begging this little chestnut not to believe what THE BEE said of him. Why did Montgomery write such an apologetic letter to the little satellite? Is he afraid of his usual allowance being cut off? It looks that way.

Perhaps the private (?) secretary of the Apologist doesn't care what THE BEE may say, but the following letter will show that he is very anxious to see and have THE BEE come to him. Read! Tuskegee, Ala., April 14, 1905.

To the Editor of THE BEE.
We send you the Tuskegee Student in exchange from THE BEE. We have not seen it for some time. Please send it.

Very respectfully,
EMMETT J. SCOTT.
Office of THE BEE.
1109 Eye street, N. W.

Washington, D. C., April 15, 1905.
Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Tuskegee, Ala.
Dear Sir: THE BEE is mailed in exchange for the Tuskegee Student regularly.

Very respectfully,
W. CALVIN CHASE.
Does his letter read like he doesn't care what THE BEE says?

From this date, if THE BEE is wanted, this spring onion will pay for it. As to old man Montgomery, THE BEE sympathizes with him. He is in need. Go ahead, old man; get you "doe, doe."

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A NEGRO DAILY.

The Washington Bee wants to know if its city needs a "daily paper," published in the interest of the race, and if the 60,000 Negroes living there would support one.

We have often wondered how our people get along without a daily paper in every large city containing 25,000 or more of Negro population. There are about the same number of Germans in Detroit as there are Negroes in Washington, and they support two big dailies with very expensive plants. We also have a Polish daily with a linotype and other modern machinery and equipment.

Twenty or thirty Negro dailies with their own Associated Press would undoubtedly have a marked and beneficial effect upon the race as a whole and mark an epoch in the advancement of the Negro race.—The Detroit Informer.

OUR NEW DRESS.

We made no big fuss about it, but quietly slipped off the old fork, and put on new clothes last week, and made The Georgia Baptist spick and span. Of course you noticed the difference. It was an easy matter for you to read and digest the contents of our paper last week.

We are getting ready for our twenty-fifth anniversary next October and are already fixing up the house.—The Georgia Baptist.

The railway companies in Switzerland have determined that for the future all children under a feet 1 inch in height will be passed at half fare, and those above, whatever their ages may be, will be treated exactly as adults. At each station, near the booking-office, a measuring machine is to be fixed, and whenever a child applies for a half-fare ticket it will be invited to stand under the scale.—The Scientific American.

CURSTONE CHIT AND CHAT

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

Benjamin Kendall was arrested Sunday, charged with selling tobacco to minors.

Henry E. Burgess, who was for a number of years proprietor of a barber shop in the city and who has been doing business in Philadelphia, Pa., has returned to this city to remain.

The District Building was closed on Wednesday.

Senator John H. Mitchell has been found guilty by an Oregon jury.

Lorenz left the District jail for the Moundsville, W. Va., penitentiary Monday.

A walking speak-easy was captured by Officers Fletcher and Farquhar Sunday. The guilty parties were Charles and William Coleman. Charles demanded a jury trial and got six months; the other also demanded a jury trial.

Attorney T. L. Jones demanded jury trials in three speak-easy cases in the Police Court, on Monday.

William Washington, who was charged with cruelty to animals, demanded a jury trial, through his attorney, W. Calvin Chase, Monday morning.

Quite a number of lawyers went on a Fourth of July outing.

The rain prevented the game at the National Park Saturday, July 1st. Mr. Pinchback will announce very shortly when the game will take place.

Don't fail to go to House & Herman if you want a bargain.

Grogan is the place to go if you want goods at your own terms.

The Young Women's Christian Association filed a certificate of incorporation Monday. The object of the organization is stated to be to promote the temporal, mental, social, moral and spiritual welfare of young women.

The incorporators were Bettie G. Francis, Emma F. G. Merritt and Rosetta E. Lawson.

Major Sylvester has made a number of transfers among the privates on the Metropolitan police force. Among these are the transfer of W. F. Allen from the Fifth precinct to the Tenth; A. E. Jackson from the Tenth to the Fifth; Henry Turner from post duty at the Emergency Hospital to the Eighth; W. T. Hollidge from the Eighth to the Emergency Hospital; R. A. Wood from the Seventh to the Sixth; Jacob Jacobsen from the Third to the Seventh; Richard Stewart from the Ninth to the Fourth to do duty on the Long Bridge, vice Stagg, detailed to the Harbor precinct; M. E. Hagan from the Tenth to the Ninth and assigned to the terminal improvements; J. W. Conrad from the Tenth to the Sixth, and W. T. Holloran from the Third to the Eighth.

Of the recruits on the force, Vincent A. Osterman has been detailed to the Second; Ivory E. Smoot and Thomas B. Steele to the Eighth; Edward E. Dulin to the Third, and Alonzo B. Donaldson to the Tenth.

THE NATIVE PROBLEM.

Value of Christianity.
The Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding at a meeting of the Society for the propagation of the gospel cited the report of the South African Native Affairs commission as most important testimony to the value of Christianity. In dealing with the native races, it was essential that the native should be taught from the out-set the right use of the opportunities of work, but the whites too often thought simply of using native labor for their own advantage, hence the necessity for reinforcing those who approached the native problem in a Christian spirit.—The Bona Vista Gazette.

If the Negro could expunge from his nature the green-eyed monster, of envy and jealousy it would greatly facilitate the progress of the race. No man stands in the way of another. Every man succeeds in proportion as he dedicates his life to the world superior fitness and superior ability. God, in his infinite wisdom, endows the black man as a genius the same as the white man and the immutable laws of nature operate the same in a black man as in a white man.—The Kansas Watchman.

The entire July series of the National Baptist Convention International Sunday School Lesson is brimfull of interest. The Baptist Publishing Board is to be complimented. This board is proof that color of the skin has nothing to do with ability. An important lesson of what to do and how to do it may be learned by observing the movements of the board of which R. H. Boyd, D. D., L. L. D., is secretary.

Gov. Lanham has been waited on by a select committee of colored citizens in the interest of the Orphan Home. We are quite confident that our chief executive will encourage the move.—The Herald, Texas.

The New York Weekly presents many interesting stories. "A Gilded God" is the title of a new one to be given in the next issue. This story is announced as "Vigorous and pathetic."

CANADA'S HANDS TIED

ALIEN DEPORTATION LAW IS A MERE SHAM.

Court Decision Declares Parliament Has No Power to Attend to Provision — Weapon Against United States No Longer.

Toronto, Ont.—The alien labor act of Canada is ultra vires. The Canadian parliament has no power to decree deportation of aliens, and the law which was passed purporting to give power of deportation to the attorney general is an empty and hollow sham. In a judgment from which there is no appeal Justice Anglin made this declaration recently, thus turning a great weapon of retaliation against the United States into a broken reed.

As a result, E. E. Cain and James R. Gihula, the Pere Marquette railroad officials, whose arrest and proposed deportation brought a testing of the act, may remain in Canada and continue at their posts.

The ground of the decision is that the carrying out of the law involves an exercise of extra-territorial jurisdiction which Canada does not possess. "A power not consistent with the conditions of a dependency," Judge Anglin calls it. Nothing but a sovereign power could pass such a law, consequently aliens can be deported only by order of imperial parliament.

"Giving full effect to the argument of counsel for the government that if at all possible the statute should receive a construction consistent with jurisdiction and not enacting to attribute to colonial legislation an effort to enlarge their jurisdiction to such an extent as would be inconsistent with the powers committed to a colony," says the judge, "I have striven to discover some means for performance of that which the warrants to Chief of Police Sherwood require him to do, to take into custody Gihula and Cain and return them to the United States, whence they came, that would not involve an assumption of extra-territorial jurisdiction. In this I have failed."

The order for the discharge of the prisoners is not yet issued, and they may not be relieved from formal custody for some time. Col. Sherwood, of the Dominion police, who made the arrests, will probably be protected from liability of prosecution by the prisoners by the insertion of a clause in the order of discharge to be issued later by court.

No appeal lies from this judgment. This is emphatically stated by Justice Anglin at the beginning of his statement of the case.

CALLS PRESIDENT A MASHER

Roosevelt Courteously Helps Woman on Train and Gives Her Delighted Handshake.

Richmond, Va.—President Roosevelt tells with evident enjoyment of a setback he received at the hands, or rather, lips, of a woman of Albemarle, who had never seen him, and only recognized in the slouch-hatted individual a bold young man who was essaying the role of masher.

It was on the occasion of Mrs. Roosevelt's visit to the home recently bought by Mrs. Roosevelt in Albemarle. He got off the Southern railway train at Red Hill, and was shaking hands with the crew, when a woman came along and started to climb on the coach. The president was by her side in a moment, and speedily assisted her to the platform. Then he grasped her right hand and gave it a shake, the woman all the while eyeing him suspiciously and attempting to break away. Finally she succeeded, and then turned loose the vials of her wrath on Mr. Roosevelt's astonished head, saying:

"Young man, I don't know who you are, and I don't care, either, but I want to say you are the freshest that ever struck here."

She departed, as did the president, the latter evidently being much amused.

STARTS A 2,000-MILE WALK

Baltimore Man, on a Wager, Tramping from His Maryland Home to Denver.

Denver, Col.—Denver is before many weeks to be visited by a Baltimorean, who left the Monumental city for a cross-country walk, with this city as his objective point. The venturesome youth, who believes that he will be able to make the 2,000-mile journey in Hyman Marks, a well-known young business man. Several weeks ago, while in company with a number of friends, an argument arose as to each man's staying powers in long-distance walking. The dispute was heated, and the result was a bet on the part of Marks that he could start from the front door of his home and without a cent of money reach Denver in seven weeks from the date of his departure.

The challenge was immediately taken up, and Marks was given a rousing send-off when he left. He will visit the principal cities on the way, and will call on the mayor or some other city official in each town that he stops at for credentials to show that he is actually carrying on his part of the contract.

The young man, in the vernacular of the down east Yankee, will "try to step some" if he counts the ties to Denver in the time that he has laid down for himself.

Bread Upon the Waters.

A San Francisco woman who founded an institution for destitute women in 1868 has lost her money and entered the home. Talk about one's bread returning after many days!



Miss Anna Smith is spending the summer at Chaney, Pa.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard, of Durham, N. C., passed through the city to his home last week.

Mrs. Mary Lee, who has been quite ill at her home, 1205 T street northwest, is able to sit up.

Mrs. Fannie Mitchell will leave for Denver, Colo., July 15th. She will be gone several weeks.

Miss Rebecca F. Gay, of the Minor Kindergarten, School, is rusticiating with friends in Hanover, Va.

Miss Cora McCullough and Mr. John Miller were married last week at the residence of the priest.

The Stewards of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church will tender a reception to their pastor, Rev. S. L. Corrothers next Monday night July 10.

Rev. J. W. E. Bowen of Atlanta, Ga., was in the city several days the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Brown.

Rev. M. G. W. Jones left the city for Baltimore, Md., Thursday to attend the district conference of St. James U. M. P. Church. He returned last evening.

Prof. John T. Layton will leave the city this week for the East. He will wind up at Niagara Falls. He expects to have an enjoyable time.

The picnic given by the Christus Attucks Association at Green Willow was a success financially. Over 700 people passed through the gates that night.

Mrs. Pet. Henderson, who has been the guest of her mother for some time, will return to New York very shortly. This climate has greatly improved her health.

A reception will be tendered to Rev. S. L. Corrothers on Monday evening at the Church, under the auspices of the stewardesses of the Church. All are welcome.

Mrs. R. E. S. Toomey was called suddenly to Tennessee, where the oldest boy, Harry, has been since the Christmas holidays under treatment for ruptured blood vessels.

Mr. Robert G. I. Brown a graduate of Howard University Law class '15 was successful in passing the recent Maryland bar examination and he will shortly begin practice in Baltimore.

Rev. W. W. Jones, pastor of Mount Calvary Church, Montgomery county, Md., is in the city as the guest of Rev. M. G. W. Jones, of Mount Pisgah Church. He accompanied Rev. M. G. W. Jones to Baltimore on Thursday.

Prof. H. E. Hagus, of Goldsboro, N. C., who was a delegate to the Christian Endeavor meeting held in Ontario, Canada, was in the city last week. Prof. Hagus was exceptionally entertained by the Mayor of Ontario and his family.

Miss Ruth E. Batty, a relative of Register J. W. Lyons, Mrs. A. W. Wimberly and Misses Laura and Emily Hooper, of Augusta, Ga., were in the city a few days ago, the guests of Mrs. J. W. Lyons, en route for Ontario, Canada, and Niagara Falls. They will remain one month.

Mr. M. J. Newton, of Augusta, Ga., the oldest brother of Mrs. J. W. Lyons, is in the city as her guest. Mrs. Lyons and her brother have been spending some time in Atlantic City, from which place they returned July 4th. Mr. Newton will remain in the city several days yet.

Miss Georgianna Bell, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Bell, died suddenly at her home, 302 C street southwest, last Monday night. The funeral services took place from St. Paul's C. M. E. Church Thursday, July 6th. Miss Bell was sick only a week with nervous prostration and intermittent fever, from which she suffered greatly.

Miss Etelka Valenteen, who has been teaching in Baltimore, Md., has just returned to her home, 1225 New York avenue. Miss Valenteen is looking the picture of health. She expects to leave in a few days for a short trip to Niagara Falls, to be accompanied by her mother.

Miss Edna Wilson will be the guest of Miss Mamie Atkins at her summer home.

MT. PISGAH A. U. M. P. NOTES.

BY REV. M. G. W. JONES.

THE BEE is for sale by Rev. M. E. W. Jones, 14 Q street, Northwest.

Rev. J. F. Barringer filled the pulpit at 8 p. m. and preached a soul stirring sermon from Rev. xii 5; reference, Matt. xxiii, 38.

Mr. Barringer is hard to guess. If you don't believe it, come to his Patriarchal class on Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Mt. Pisgah Church, 205 Q street northwest.

Mr. Julius Adams and Rev. M. G. W. Jones visited sister and friends at Kenilworth, D. C., Sunday.

Mr. Green, of 16 Q street northwest, is confined to his bed. We hope for him a speedy recovery.

There will be a reception given on the 10th of July by the Y. P. W. A. in the interest of Rev. Mr. Jones. Mr. William Evans is the president. Come early—14 Q street northwest.

Mr. Moses Peyton has decided to read THE BEE. Call to see him—he has a fine lunch room at 227 Q street northwest.

Rev. David Pollard filled the pulpit of Mt. Airy Church and preached at the Indus Club, of which Mrs. Agnes Burnett is president. Peace and Light Club was represented. Subject: "Who is this that cometh from the wilderness leaning upon her beloved.—Songs of Solomon, viii, 5.

SOUTH WASHINGTON.

The sad death of Miss Georgie Bell, of 302 C street southwest, which occurred Tuesday night, July 4th, was a sudden shock to her many friends. Miss Bell had been sick only about a week when the end came. She was a strong and faithful member of Emmanuel Ft. No. 1037, N. O. T. R. Her funeral took place from St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, of which she was a member.

Mrs. Mattie Nelson, daughter of Mrs. Lena Spence, of K street southwest, who has been residing in Philadelphia for several years, has arrived in the city, where she expects to make her home in the future. She is also accompanied by her fourteen-year-old daughter, Lena.

GALBRAITH CHURCH NEWS.

The members and congregation of Galbraith A. M. E. Z. Church are making all necessary arrangements for the repairs which will commence very shortly. Dr. Corrothers has paid off the debt of \$7,000 in three years, and that has encouraged his members to make some very necessary improvements.

There has been a large part of the subscription paid in and everybody shows a willingness to assist in this great work which must be for the advancement of God's kingdom. The congregation at Galbraith is larger now than it has been in Galbraith Church history.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers will deliver the morning sermon on Sunday, July 9th; subject, "The True Benefits of Faith."

The rally will continue this Sunday, and it is expected to raise a large amount of money.

Monday night, July 10th, there will be a reception tendered the pastor by all the departments of the church. The public is invited.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

On July 2d Prof. A. M. Craig spoke to the men. Next Sunday Mr. G. F. Collins, Esq., will address the meeting at 4 p. m., at True Reformers' Hall.

Plans are laid for an excursion for August 4th. C. F. M. Browne is chairman of the committee of arrangements. Tickets and circulars will be out next Sunday. All men are urged to come out and get some and make the affair a great success.

On the Fourth of July the Y. M. C. A. baseball team and tennis team went to Arlington and defeated the Racket and Mallet Athletic Association. The baseball game was won by a score of 25 to 3. Heavy batting and strong pitching by Thomas Smith marked the game, 10 men being struck out. Battery—Smith, Fenly, Beverly.

Shadd and Goodrich won doubles from Yarborough and Tarleton, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5. Harris won from Yarborough 7-5, one game being decisive.

BASEBALL.

The game of ball which was to have been played last Saturday between Joe Gans' team and the Eastern Empires will take place on July 14th and 15th, at American League Park, Seventh and Florida avenue northwest. Admission, 25 cents.

THE NEW DIRECTRESS.

The Board of Education, at its regular meeting last week, appointed Miss Jeannette E. Anderson assistant teacher of sewing, vice Miss Carrie E. Syphax, resigned. Miss Anderson entered the

public schools first as a night teacher, which place she held till her appointment as sewing teacher. She entered at the foot of the ladder. So successful she has been as a sewing teacher and having given entire satisfaction to her superiors, Miss Kate, the directress of sewing, and Dr. Bruce Evans, director of the Armstrong Manual Training School, both teachers highly recommended her to the Board of Education for the place that has just been made vacant by the resignation of Miss Syphax. It is claimed by the school authorities that Miss Anderson is the finest instructor in sewing who has ever been in the public schools. Her work in the country and in Maryland has been highly commended by Dr. Evans.

DEATH OF ELLIS W. BROWN.

Prof. Ellis W. Brown, who has been sick for several years and whose condition has been growing steadily worse, died Monday in Atlantic City, where he had gone for his health. He leaves a vacancy in the supervising principalship.

There are several candidates for the place. The man who is most deserving and would make the best supervisor that could be appointed would be Prof. N. E. Weatherless. His appointment would meet the approval of the entire community. Mrs. Thomas, Attorney Busby and other members of the Board of Education, would do themselves honor if they appointed Prof. Weatherless.

DEATH OF MR. DORSEY.

Mr. Ellsworth Dorsey, of 306 C street southwest, a well known citizen of that section, died Thursday, June 29th. Mr. Dorsey was sick about two months. He was buried from the Metropolitan A. M. E. Z. Church last Sunday at 1 o'clock. Rev. P. A. Wallace preached the funeral sermon, which was very pathetic. Mr. Dorsey was a faithful husband and a kind father. He leaves a wife and four small children. He was not sick over two months. He was born in 1876 and has worked at his trade within two months of his death. Interment was at Harmony.

CAPTAIN OLIVER.

The Grand United Order of Good Samaritans, on June 15, 1905, elected Capt. I. D. Oliver Right Worthy Grand Chief. Captain Oliver is one of the best known men in this city and Maryland, where his family is located. The election of this worthy man is indeed beneficial to the order. THE BEE congratulates both Captain Oliver and the order.

ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

The following is a complete list of the pupils' changes in the Armstrong Manual Training School:

Below is a complete list of the graduates from the Armstrong Manual Training School:

TWO YEAR MANUAL TRAINING COURSE.

FROM FIRST TO SECOND YEAR.
Sarah Bowley,* Marion Brown, Anna Countee,* Effie Denton,* Sarah Hutchinson, Florence Jackson,* Mary Johnson, Romay Johnson,* Celestine Lott,* Nettie McElory,* Estelle Minor, Mattie Price,* Emma F. Smith, Marie H. Thomas, Irene G. Tyler, Roberta Williams, James Chapman, Raymond Coates, Benjamin Montgomery.

*Pupils conditioned.

SPECIAL STUDENTS OF MANUAL TRAINING.

FROM FIRST TO SECOND YEAR.
Francis Beckly, Mary A. Brown, Rosa Brown, Hattie Burwell, Beatrice Cragwell, Ruby Davis, Belle Golden, Esther Green, Sarah Grishy, Ethel Hall, Jessie Hicks, Simmie R. Hiller, Lottie Johnson, Mary L. Keith, Judith Newman, Cora Newman, Lottie Penn, Estelle Robinson, Nettie Robinson, Edith Russell, Francis S. Simms, Blanche Slaughter, Ella Todd, Isabella E. Walker, Jane Williams, Maria Wilson, Ursula Wilson, Louise Bronaugh, Beatrice Browne, Marie Greene, Iola Jefferson, Hettie Harris,* Estelle Hauser,* Estelle Kettie, Eva Ellis, Phyllis Sedgwick, Thornton Anderson, Leonard Dabney, Germain James, Bruce Wilson, Herbert Bradley, David Daly.

FROM THIRD TO FOURTH YEAR.
John Gaines, Isaac Holmes, Andrew Owens.

BUSINESS COURSE.

FROM FIRST TO SECOND YEAR.
Ida Brown, Ollie Cooper, Edith Costin, Rosa Gaskins, Mabel Green, Gertrude Herd, Anna Lee, Martha Madden, Harriet Miller, Amanda Newman, Mary Newman, Viola Parker, Annie Swell, Gussie Smith, Helen Washington, Carrie Whiting, Mabel Brent,* Susie Edmondson,* Blanche Green, Amanda Grishy,* Jennie Jones,* Mary McKenny,* Caszeta Neale,* Delilah Olden,* Ella Rose,* Madeline Smith,* Jessie Turner,* Ernest Adams,* Robert Anderson, Thaddeus Chase,* William Conway,* John Cox, George Duurloo,* Edward Jackson, Quaeater Jackson,* Cleveland Lemons, Benjamin Morse, Joseph Robinson,* Jack Ryan, Benjamin Scott, Paul Smith,* Trench Young.

FOUR YEAR MANUAL TRAINING COURSE.

FROM FIRST TO SECOND YEAR.

Yates Bush, Joseph Evans, Henry Lancaster,* Ernest Pinn.*

HOUSE & HERRMAN,

THE LARGEST INSTALLMENT HOUSE IN the CITY

Now is the time to FURNISH YOUR HOUSE
Carpet Your Floors and LIVE Comfortably.

Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first class clerks in how large your Purchases are immediate delivery is made to any part of the city

Call at Once.

Northeast Corner 7th and "J"

Name THE BEE when you call.

FROM SECOND TO THIRD YEAR.
Summer Chisolm, James Wormley.
FROM THIRD TO FOURTH YEAR.
Walter Brooks, William Henderson,* George Johnson,* Charles Hailstorks.
FOUR YEAR NORMAL COURSE.
FROM FIRST TO SECOND YEAR.
Iola Adams, Sarah Brooks, Thyra Douglass, Lillian Evans, Guelima Jones, Florence Moore,* Martha Ray,* Lucia Richardson,* Ella Stanard, Ida Taylor, Mabel Van Brakle,* Mildred Waddleton, Russell Carroll.

FOUR YEAR NORMAL COURSE.

FROM SECOND TO THIRD YEAR.

Ella Albert, Beatrice Burke, Francis Carroll, Flora Carter,* Lillian Charite, Mary Cooper, Selma Jackson, Hattie Lumpkins, Alice Marshall, Lillian Matthews, Olive Speaks, Ruth Swann, Joseph Dyer, Thomas Green, Frank Greenwich, Fred Rollins, Maurice Thomas, John Brooks.*

FOUR YEAR NORMAL COURSE.

FROM THIRD TO FOURTH YEAR.

Rachel Anderson, Evelyn Addison,* Elizabeth Boyd, Carrie Polson, Elizabeth Grant, Clara Green, Beatrice Howell, Hattie Lewis, Evelyn Moss, Katie Murphy, Arie Plummer, Florence Rawles, Clara Riley, Josephine Stevens, Rosa Smith, Sadie Smith, Katie Wells, Louise Watson, Francis Gay, Thomas Green.

SPECIAL FOUR YEAR MANUAL TRAINING COURSE.

FROM FIRST TO SECOND YEAR.

Lillian Brooks,* Mary Deane,* Claudia Green,* Estelle Murray, Cate Adams, John Anderson, Edward Jones, Hallett King,* George Mowbray, Frank Parks, Norris Scott,* Herbert Tolson.*

SPECIAL FOUR YEAR MANUAL TRAINING COURSE.

FROM SECOND TO THIRD YEAR.

Jerry Boyd, Sherwood Catlett, Leighton Talbert,* Theodore Turner,* Elsworth Wiggins.

SPECIAL FOUR YEAR MANUAL TRAINING COURSE.

FROM THIRD TO FOURTH YEAR.

Eugene Hopkins, Henry Lee,* Henry Weedon.*

ONLY \$1.00 TO

FREDERICK, ANTIETAM (Keedysville), AND RETURN

via

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

SUNDAY, JULY 9th, 1905.

Special train will leave Washington at 8:00 a. m.

An opportunity to spend all day Sunday on historical grounds.

The Recorder has received several communications relative to its editorial last week, concerning delinquent church members. When the Negro learns the lesson of responsibility in whatever position he finds himself, he has learned the lesson of bringing success out of opportunity.—The Recorder.

Prof. Waring and his corp of teachers have done much for the upbuilding of the colored race of Maryland since they took charge of the High school. We congratulate them on their grand preparation of the scholars for the commencement.—The Baltimore Times-Union.

A DIAMOND JUBILEE.

A Beaconsfield correspondent writes that the Rev. G. Windisch has gone to Bethell in Kaffria to participate in the Missionary festivities in connection with the completion by the Rev. A. Kropp of his 60th year in the ministry. The veteran missionary is a great Xosa scholar. He is the author of a Kafir-English Dictionary and is chairman of the Kafir Bible revision board, for which work he was awarded the degree of Doctor Divinitatis by the Berlin University.—The Bechana Gazette.

GOOD.

Edward H. Morris, of this city is estimated to be worth \$30,000. Mr. Davis, a dentist, is estimated to be worth \$75,000. Rebt. T. Mottis is worth \$150,000 and owns a theatre, John G. Jones, \$200,000, Theo. W. Jones, \$50,000.—Utah Plain Dealer.

When a person dies, his friends and bitterest enemies turn out to show the last respect, when in truth it often happens to be the first as well as the last at the burying ground. We do not care so much for dead respect; we believe that respect should be shown persons while they are living, then the last respect would be in order.—The Sentinel.

Louis Brooks of San Antonio, Tex., a Negro who has a well known character around that city, died on the 12th

S. H. HINES,



UNDERTAKER AND EM. BALMER.

1715 14th St., N. W.

Satisfactory prices and services guaranteed to all. Special rates given to subscribers of THE BEE. Thirty years' experience. Funeral parlor furnished. Telephone, North 1595.

R. L. Middleton,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND LIVERYMAN.

Coffins can be shipped to any part of the State upon reliable telegraph orders. Your patronage solicited. My prices are the cheapest and my stock second to none. Fine carriages and polite drivers for all occasions. CARRIAGES FOR HIRE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

Office, Warerooms, 516 Eighth St., Southeast.

Phone Connection. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

inst., in his 19th year. The deceased possessed documents to show that he was born Jan. 15, 1777 in the state of Maryland.—The Austin Watchman.

GO AT ONCE AND DO IT.

If you know something you can do To help that struggling brother thro', Who's struggling there with all his might—

Struggling, struggling day and night; Don't wait to see if he can make it, Don't make excuse, God won't take it, But go at once and do it.

If you know something you can do To aid someone up life's stairway, Who can't get up, tho' trying to—

Trying, trying every day— Don't stand and at their labor smile, Don't say you'll help them after while, But go at once and do it.

If you know something you can do To cheer some soul that's sad, And in the grip of sorrow fast—

With the way in darkness clad— Don't wait till you've naught else to do, Don't wait till with some pleasure thro', But go at once and do it.

If you know something you can do To aid you widow and her brood, Who've been bereft of that strong hand

Which provided them with food, Don't stay away 'cause they are poor, Don't wait on others to aid them o'er, But go at once and do it.

If you know something you can do To check that lovely girl or boy Who's speeding, speeding swiftly to

The place that soon will them destroy, Don't simply stand and stare, my friend, Don't wait to figure out their end, But go at once and do it.

KINGSHIP FOR FERDINAND.

Report That He Will Declare Bulgaria a Kingdom This Year, with Anglo-French Support.

Vienna.—The Odessa agency of the Russian ministry for foreign affairs, which was originally established as a contiguous wire-pulling center for the Balkans, is said to be in possession of information leaving no doubt as to the intentions of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to raise the principality to the status of an independent kingdom on the next anniversary of his accession.

As king of Bulgaria the Coburger will be in a position to assume a different attitude toward Turkey. He will formally appeal to the western powers to assist him in establishing an autonomous government in Macedonia, under a Christian governor jointly elected by the co-signatories of the Berlin treaty of 1878. This scheme, so the statement runs, is to be supported by an Anglo-French naval demonstration in the Turkish ports of Asia Minor.

Such a scheme would have been scouted 12 months ago, but under existing circumstances anything may happen, and there is no inherent improbability in the statement. It was

J. H. DABNEY,

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Carriages hired for funerals, parties, balls, receptions, etc.

Horses and carriage kept in first-class style. Satisfaction guaranteed. Business at 1132 Third street, N. W.; Main Office Branch at 222 Alfred street, Alexandria, Va.

Telephone for Office, Main 1727.

Telephone Call for Stable, Main 1482-5.

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FREEMAN'S ALLEY,

where I can accommodate 50 horses.

Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our

ods of doing first-class work.

1132 Third street, N. W.

J. H. DABNEY, Prop.

Prof E. A. Johnson's

NEW BOOK,

LIGHT AHEAD FOR THE NEGRO

Makes Excellent Vacation Reading.

This book and History of the

Negro Race can be had at 1217

W St. N.W., for \$1.25.

in this collection the Prince of Wales recently visited London and Paris.

PASTOR AS A BLACKSMITH.

Salary Too Small to Support Eleven Members of Family in Comfortable Way.

Lancaster, Pa.—Finding that preaching does not provide a sufficient income for the proper support of his family, Rev. M. E. Bachman, of Millersville, a United Brethren minister, has resumed his old trade of blacksmithing and works at it while not engaged in his regular ministerial duties. He believes that a good blacksmith has a larger income than a great many preachers, and he has verified his belief by his own experience.

Mr. Bachman is an expert in the dressing of edge tools, and when he was confronted with the necessity of providing more means for his family he decided to offer his services to the contractors who are constructing the new Pennsylvania railroad through southern Lancaster county.

"When they found that I could dress their 20-foot tools they gave me a job at once," said he, "and at the wages they offered me I can easily make \$20 a week. Expert tool dressers are hard to find, and the contractors, I am sure, would sooner pay me four dollars a day than let me go."

"Before I began to preach," said Mr. Bachman, "I was a blacksmith, the son of a blacksmith, and I know what a blacksmith can earn. I have 11 mouths to feed in my family, and I was obliged to change my occupation because I can't feed 11 people and send my children to school on preacher's pay."

17-YEAR LOCUST HERE

DESTRUCTIVE INSECT RAVAGES THE WOODS.

Chicago Reports Traces of Depredations of "Cicadae"—Never Fails to Appear at Stated Periods.

Chicago.—Out in the thick underbrush and woods within an hour's ride from Chicago can be heard the peculiar twitter of the 17-year locust. His time to appear on earth is during June, and according to scientists, billions of the insects which resemble the grasshopper will leave the pupa shells and develop their wings.

Already reports have come in from Waukegan, Fort Sheridan and other suburbs of the appearance of the locust.

A person who wishes to view these insects should go into the woods at once. They do not live long, and it will be 17 years before one can again hear their peculiar sounds and watch their saw-shaped feelers gnawing into the roots of some tree.

Entomologists call these insects periodical cicadae, and the insects now cropping up in almost all sections of the country where the woods are thick belong to the septendecim race.

Just as this time considerable interest is manifested in these curious insects, which take 17 years for development. The males are known as the noisiest insects on earth, but the female locust is silent.

According to those who have made a study of the cicada and traced its ancestry, the 17-year locust made its first appearance on earth in 1664, and from chronological data the fact that 17 years are required for the underground development of this insect has been fully established. The growth of this strange insect is very slow, and at the age of six years it hardly attains one-fourth its full size.

Scientists differ as to the food of the 17-year locust. Some say that the insect feeds on earth-exudation, while others aver that its nourishment is secured by pumping the sap from the roots of trees.

It has been learned that this strange form of insect can go without nourishment for a long time. During the first six and seven years of its growth the cicada is usually two feet below the surface of the ground, and entomologists say that the locust is the greatest burrowing insect known to the scientific world. On account of the clearing of land and the building of towns and cities, the insect is fast being exterminated.

The name locust was given this insect because it was believed to be identical in appearance with one of the "plagues of Egypt" recorded in biblical history.

The 17-year locust is a destructive insect and with its sharp pointed beak pierces the bark of shrubs and trees and causes their death. The cicada is known to have destroyed acres and acres of young fruit trees.

The locusts, according to scientists, after leaving the pupa shell in the month of June, attain their wings. Trees which have been planted 17 years ago this month will probably contain, upon investigation, hundreds of these insects.

English sparrows are said to feed upon the insects.

WIRELESS ON FAST TRAIN.

Chicago & Alton Road Soon to Install System on Schedule Run.

Chicago.—On a Chicago & Alton train moving at 50 miles an hour wireless telegraph messages were received recently from Chicago, and the test proved so successful that the Alton management within a short time will install the wireless permanently on the "limited," and, later, on other fast trains.

The messages were sent from the South side station of the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph company, at Thirty-third street and Western avenue, and were received perfectly aboard the rushing train for a distance of 50 miles from Chicago. With a stronger and more complete receiving apparatus, it is claimed, there will be practically no limit to the distance at which moving trains can be communicated with.

The test was made only in sending messages to the train, but sending apparatus will be placed on the train and communication established both ways.

SUN SPOTS AID TO TREES.

French Scientist Declares Old Sol Throws Out Greater Heat When Phenomena Are at Maximum.

Paris.—Two scientific articles by Camille Flammarion and Abbe Moreau appeared here on the influence of sun spots on vegetation. For the last 20 years the former noted the date on which the chestnut trees in the Avenue de l'Observatoire have leafed and bloomed, and from these records he shows there is a remarkable correlation between the spots and the vegetation, tending to show that the sun throws out more heat when the spots reach their maximum, thus confirming Abbe Moreau's theory that the spots indicate a period of greatest solar activity. Moreau writes on the comparatively long duration of the next solar eclipse on August 30, which will be specially visible in Canada.

More Kickers. The government has ordered 10,000 mules to be shipped to the canal zone for use in constructing the Panama canal—as if there weren't kickers enough there already!

Karl Xander.

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Private Stock, Old Reserve, Hermit, Oxford, Tremont

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Telephone—Main—160.

HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away in the morning sunlight glittering on snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whether have they gone? When the seas give up their old ocean lays bare its secrets.



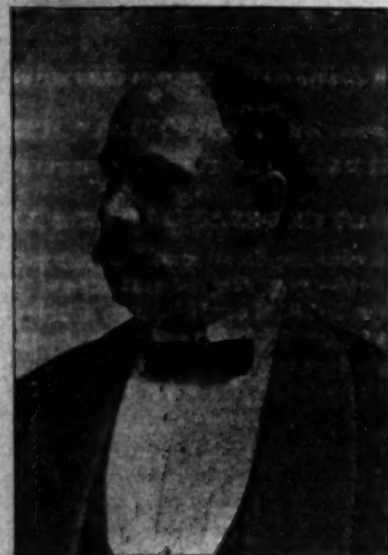
human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good



ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful business enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."

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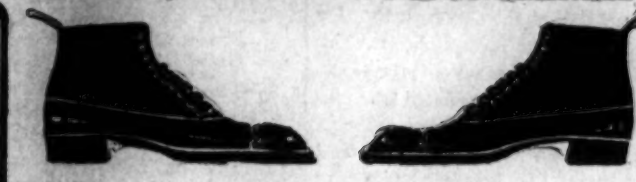
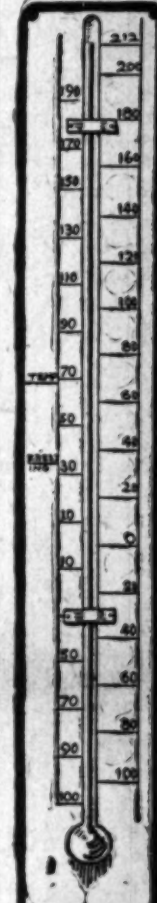
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ICE made from PURE SPRING water. Delivered at your door by our wagons. Sells largest 5 cent piece of ice of any firm in the city. Also WOOD and Coal.

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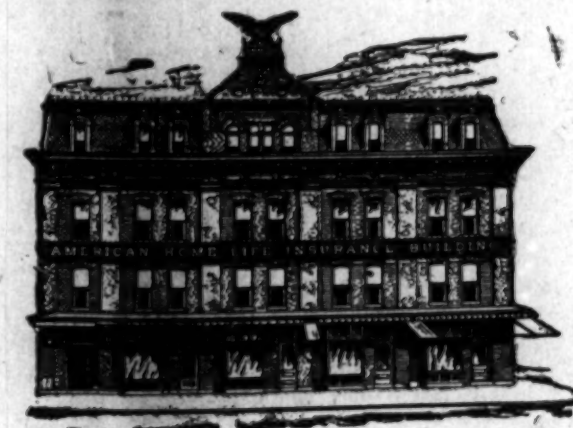
of satisfaction is a rare thing in most \$2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both. The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

Signet \$2.50 Shoe

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price. A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers. Looks first rate and wears that way every time. It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy. Always welcome.

Wm. Moreland, 491 Penna Ave

HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH. AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO., FIFTH and G Streets N. W. Washington, D. C.

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Among friends and acquaintances the question is often asked, "Who made your suit?" that is, of course, when the suit is meritorious enough to call for comment.

One of the best advertisements we have is when our patrons answer the question and tell the cost of the suit.

Men's Top Coats, \$12 to \$35. Men's Spring Suits, \$12 to \$30. Youths' Clothing, \$10 to \$25. Boys' Cloth Suits, \$3.95 to \$10. Boys' Wash Suits, \$1.50 to \$6. (The Better Kind of Clothing.)

Parker, Bridget & Co.

NINTH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NORTHWEST, LEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS

WILL BREED BLOODHOUNDS

State of Mississippi Needs Better Dogs to Run Down Escaping Criminals.

New Orleans, La.—Several recent failures to run down escaping criminals with bloodhounds and some mistakes made by the hounds in tracking the wrong persons have convinced the Mississippi authorities of the necessity of improving the breed of hounds.

There are no state hounds, and the authorities are compelled to depend upon such packs as the sheriffs or fencers may offer. These are far from satisfactory, for the local business done by the hounds is not sufficient to justify any considerable expenditure in raising or maintaining them.

On the other hand, the greater freedom granted the convicts because of the system of state convict farms, renders some better provision for their recapture necessary. The beginning of a state pack has been made by the purchase by the state of the bloodhound, Robin Hood, said to be the finest in Mississippi.

Robin Hood will be used in running down all escaped convicts from the state farm at Rankin county, under the direction of Sergeant Faney. He will be used also to improve the breed of dogs at the several state farms.

Robin Hood came from a kennel at Lexington, Ky., and has made a fine record in tracking fugitives in southern Mississippi, where he was owned by a man who is now a trusty convict. At Wiggins, in Harrison county, he took up the trail of a murderer 24 hours old and ran the criminal to earth. At Pica-yune, he was equally successful with a 12-hour-old trail, and so far he has made no mistake or failure.

He is a light brown, has a massive jaw that will bring the stoutest fugitive to the earth, and has the striking dull red eye of the thoroughbred bloodhound. He is so dreaded among the negro convicts that his very presence on the Rankin county farm will reduce the number of convicts who break for liberty.

BOY SLEEPS EIGHT WEEKS.

Child of Six Suffering with Spinal Meningitis Comes Out of Coma After Long Period.

New York.—A six-year-old boy in Yonkers, attacked with spinal meningitis, was in a deep sleep for more than eight weeks. He has lost the sight of one eye; his weight has fallen off from 67 to 35 pounds; he is fed artificially and has been sleeping on an ice pillow, yet there is a chance that he may recover.

The boy who has gone through all this and has excited the interest of physicians all over the country, is Joseph Canopi, the son of a contractor. Several months ago he ate a hearty supper and shortly afterward complained of feeling ill. His parents sent for Dr. Edward Duffy. The little fellow became unconscious. Dr. Duffy pronounced his ailment to be cerebrospinal meningitis. From the time the boy lapsed into unconsciousness until recently he has not once been awake. All efforts to arouse him from the stupor have proved futile.

Dr. Edward Hermance, of Yonkers, has also attended the boy. Dr. Dartington, of the health board, is greatly interested in the case. He declared that it is unparalleled in medical history. There have been numerous instances of persons remaining in a state of coma for many days, but none so prolonged as the case of Canopi.

Physicians account for the condition of the boy on the theory that a blood clot has formed on the brain. His spine is covered with an ice coil and his head rests on a pillow filled with ice. It is hoped that the clot may be absorbed or reduced. It is the remarkable vitality of the youngster that has kept him alive so far.

GERMAN CHILD DEATH RATE

Mortality for Fatherland Heads List—Statistics Which Prove Teuton Figures.

Washington.—Infant mortality among the industrial nations of the world shows some surprising results. Figures have recently been compiled which show Germany to have a mortality among infants less than a year old more than twice that of France and nearly twice that of the United States. The question has been raised whether the industrial growth of Germany has contributed to this result, and the conclusion is drawn that if it has, Germany is purchasing her industrial progress at a great cost. It is pointed out that while the United States has advanced industrially even farther than Germany, high wages and the abundance and cheapness of food have materially contributed to the welfare of the inhabitants.

Deaths among children under one year of age in Germany in 1901 numbered 420,223, while in Austria the number was 200,906, in Switzerland 12,312, Italy 178,855, France 121,684, Great Britain 167,976 and in the United States in 1900 199,325. The percentage of total deaths in those nations among children compared with the total deaths of all ages was as follows: Germany 35.8, Austria 31.8, Switzerland 22.2, Italy 24.6, France 15.5, Great Britain 26.6, and the United States 19.2.

New Potatoes at All Seasons.

New potatoes every day in the year, raised without any vines or outward visible sign of their growth, is the accomplishment of a Great Falls (Mont.) inventor. He has been in correspondence with a Chicago man, who states that if the experimenter makes good his claim he will give \$100,000 for the controlling interest in the invention.

HOMESEEKER'S REQUEST.

Veteran Insists on Having Creek Near House Because His Wife Keeps Ducks and Geese.

Marquette, Mich.—So many odd requests are received at the government land office here that the officials now regard them as commonplace. The tenor of most of them is that the officials see personally that the applicants get the very best land the government possesses. The officials are not, under the department regulations, permitted to show any favoritism.

A letter recently received from an old soldier in Ohio is characteristic. "First of all," he writes, "I want 160 acres of good land—not all swamp and sand, but land with good clay sub-soil to hold the moisture, with a top dressing of black muck. I also want a creek running through it, as my wife keeps ducks and geese and won't live on any farm where the creek ain't near the house. Would not object to a small lake—say three or four acres, but no larger.

"I don't want a farm entirely covered with water, for I ain't no sailor. I am an old soldier and fought on land. Also please see that I get a homestead that is about half-timbered with stove wood, because I don't want to have to buy stove wood up in that country while my pension is so small. Please write at once. I want to come up before winter sets in, so I can get in my stove wood. If you have any claims left near to a town, I want one."

Very few prospective homesteaders ask credit for the entry fees, but requests to "hold me a good homestead until I get there" are numerous. The percentage of people applying for lands in person is comparatively small.

PRELIMINARY CROP REPORT

Acres of Spring Wheat Sown Is Greater Than Estimate a Year Ago—More Oats and Barley.

Washington, D. C.—Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture on the acreage of spring wheat sown indicate an area of about 17,613,000 acres, an increase of 472,000 acres, or 2.8 per cent. from the estimate of the acreage sown last year.

The average condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 93.7, as compared with 93.4 at the corresponding date last year, 95.9 on June 1, 1903, and a ten-year average of 94.4. The average condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 85.5, as compared with 92.5 on May 1, 1905, 77.7 on June 1, 1904, 82.2 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 79.2.

The total reported area in oats is about 27,688,000 acres, an increase of 42,000 acres, or .2 of one per cent. in the area sown last year. The average condition of oats on June 1 was 92.9, against 89.2 on June 1, 1904, 85.5 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 90.1.

The acreage reported as under barley is less than that sown last year by about 172,000 acres, or 3.4 per cent. The average condition of barley is 93.7, against 90.5 on June 1, 1904, 91.5 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 89.9.

The acreage under spring rye shows a reduction of 3.8 per cent. from that sown last year. The average condition of rye is 93.6, against 86.3 on June 1, 1904; 90.6 at the corresponding date in 1903, and 88.9, the mean and the corresponding averages of the last ten years.

IS NEARLY TEN FEET TALL

Persian-Russian Giant of Terrible Proportions Eats Enormous-Sized Meals.

London.—The world's latest freak, a giant, arrived in town recently and was shown at the Hippodrome. The giant is a Persian-Russian, Machnow by name. The chief facts about the giant are: Height, nine feet eight and one-fourth inches; chest, five feet; weight, 463 pounds; age, 23 years. Here is one of his sample meals:

Two quarts of hot milk, 14 eggs, five large slices of ham, three loaves of bread, half a pound of butter, half pound marmalade. Machnow is healthy looking, and a model family man. He is accompanied by his wife—a little woman—and her baby, three months old. Some other giants are:

John Middleton, nine feet, three inches, born in Hale, Lancashire, 1587; Patrick O'Brien, eight feet seven inches, born in Kinsale, Ireland, 1781; John Frederick, duke of Brunswick, eight feet six inches; Loushkin, eight feet five inches, drum major of the Russian imperial guards; Charles Byrne O'Brien, eight feet four inches, died in London, 1761; Chang-Woo-Goo, eight feet two inches, Chinaman, exhibited in 1365-66 and in 1380; Vo Brusted, eight feet, Norwegian, exhibited in 1880; William Evans, eight feet, porter to Charles I., died in 1632; Maximilian Miller, eight feet, Saxon, exhibited in 1674.

Stumbles Upon a Fortune.

Because he fought the drink habit and experimented with distilling apparatus in order to frustrate its evils, Rev. A. G. Washington, of Appleton, Minn., temperance lecturer, has stumbled upon fame and fortune. He has applied for a patent on a condenser and believes it will bring him riches. In his lectures on alcoholic drinks he carries a small distilling plant and finds it necessary to have a condenser which can be carried about and used in all kinds of places. Finding none of this kind in existence, he invented one, which is likely to be in demand for use in college and high school laboratories and in homes.

A NOVEL REVOLUTION

CAUSES THAT LED TO SCANDINAVIAN SPLIT.

Rapture Occurred Over Consular Bill Favored by Norwegian Storting and Which King Oscar Refused to Sign.

New York.—On June 7 the storting, or Norwegian parliament, declared the union between Norway and Sweden severed and announced that King Oscar II. of Sweden was no longer king of Norway. All the press dispatches made a point of emphasizing the calmness with which the news was taken both in Sweden and Norway.

The Norwegian army and navy quietly took the oath of allegiance to the provisional government formed by the Norwegian state council, and the Swedes, on the other hand, shrugged their shoulders, so to speak, at the bad taste of the Norwegians in seceding from the union. King Oscar alone seemed to show excitement. He registered his emphatic protest against the Norwegian act of secession and emphatically declined to receive a formal delegation from Norway.

The reason for this lack of perturbation in both countries is that since the king refused to sign the consular bill passed by the Storting the act of disunion was practically a foregone conclusion. Besides, the national feeling in Norway, which culminated in the act of June 7 is about a century old, and the Swedes as well as the Norwegians have grown accustomed to it.

In 1814-15 the congress of Vienna recognized the union of Sweden and Norway. Gen. Bernadotte, the Frenchman, who was selected by the Swedish nobles to succeed the childless Charles XIII., last of the old dynasty of Swedish kings, had just wrested Norway from Denmark. Norway didn't mind being free of Denmark, but almost from the first its democratic spirit made it chafe in the union.

That union was nowise like the union of Ireland and England. There was never any question of home rule. The two nations have always been wholly independent of each other in all domestic affairs.

Their constitutions are different; they have separate parliaments, separate laws, separate churches, separate customs and rates of duty. Their



PRINCE CARL.
(Son of King Oscar Who May Assume Throne of Norway.)

armies and navies even are separate. They were, in short, two separate sovereign states—under one king.

Norway has the most democratic constitution in the world. All the members of the storting, both chambers, are elected by the people. And it is provided that if three consecutive stornings vote a measure it becomes a law, even though the king veto it.

The judicial systems, the systems of taxation are different, the trades and resources different and even the fiscal policies of the two countries are different. Sweden is protectionist; Norway has free trade.

The Norwegian parliament in 1892 resolved to establish a separate consular service. But for 13 years no agreement on the matter was reached, and the conflict continued until a feeling of bitterness and even hatred grew up between the Norwegians and the milder, city inhabiting Swede, whom they have come to hold in contempt.

When the consular bill was presented to King Oscar on May 27 he vetoed it. The Norwegian minister at once resigned as a matter of course. The king could not form a new ministry.

"The crown," explained Dr. Nansen, "had consequently placed itself out of function in not being able to form a new ministry, and as the country cannot remain without a government the step (secession) and the formation of a new government) became imperative."

I may add that there is no feeling against Sweden or the royal house, which is clearly proved by our wish to see a prince of the house of Bernadotte on the Norwegian throne.

Whatever may be Norway's wish on that head, King Oscar has put his foot down and said positively that no member of his family shall go to the Norwegian throne. King Oscar has four sons: the Crown Prince Gustavus; Prince Oscar, duke of Gottland formerly, but since his marriage to his plebeian wife, Ebba Munck, plain Prince Bernadotte, without the right to succession; Prince Carl and Prince Eugene.

Whom the Norwegians have in mind for their new throne is not definitely known. But if King Oscar persists in his attitude it doesn't matter.

Indeed, all along the possibility of a republic has had its place in the discussions. There has been some talk of Dr. Nansen as a probable candidate for president of Norway.

In the meanwhile the provisional government of Norway is quietly working along establishing a foreign office and preparing to send a mission to the powers and ask them to recognize Norway's independence.

NEW HEAD FOR EQUITABLE

Paul Morton, Selected as Chairman of Board of Directors, Regarded as Right Man for Place.

New York.—By those who know his qualities, Paul Morton, ex-secretary of the navy, and who has been named as chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable Assurance society, is considered the best man in America to tackle a hard job. That he has such a task ahead of him in the management of the Equitable there can be no doubt. There is no more doubt in the minds of those who know him that he will emerge triumphant.

The quality in Paul Morton which his friends believe has worked more



PAUL MORTON.
(Ex-Secretary of Navy Who Has Taken Charge of Equitable Society.)

than any other to bring him success, aside from absolute, old-fashioned rugged honesty, is his fearlessness. They know there is not a living man or thing Paul Morton fears, and the bigger the fight the better he likes it. Fearlessness is a quality the policyholders of the Equitable certainly require in the present emergency.

Paul Morton's loyalty is historic in the railway world. He never was known to betray a friend nor an interest with which he was connected, and as a railroad president expressed it the other day: "He is as independent as the most independent wood-chopper that ever lived."

President Roosevelt selected Paul Morton for a place in his cabinet, notwithstanding the belief that his appointee was a democrat and in face of all the facts about the Santa Fe rebate question. Railway people knew that President Roosevelt knew all about that matter before he picked Morton. He believed in Morton's honesty and loyalty and he was just the man he wanted for the cabinet. It was the same qualities that attracted the Equitable interests.

The belief among Paul Morton's friends is that he will run the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance society just as he has run the business of the government, of the Atchafalaya railroad, of the office he held with the Burlington railroad, but, above all, he will run the company his way, or he won't run it at all. And they have absolute faith in his ability to extricate the Equitable from the nasty mess in which it has become involved and place it once more in the ranks of respectability and public confidence. They believe this because they know Paul Morton.

CECIL CALVERT MEMORIAL

Statue to Be Erected to Man Who Gave Name to Baltimore by Maryland Colonial Society.

Baltimore, Md.—The picture represents the noble \$10,000 bronze statue which the Maryland Society of Colonial Wars proposes to erect to Lord Baltimore, the original proprietor of the colony, and the man who gave his



STATUE OF CECIL CALVERT.
(Bronze Memorial to Be Erected in City of Baltimore.)

name to Cecil county and the city of Baltimore. The sculptor is Albert Weinert, of New York. It will be about nine feet in height and will be cast in American standard bronze. Calvert is to be represented in the act of addressing the British colonists, who are about to sail for the new world under the leadership of his brother Leonard. In his left hand he holds the charter which was granted to him by Charles Stuart.

RELIC OF THE WAR.

REMAINS OF OLD BRITISH GUNBOAT SUNK IN 1813.

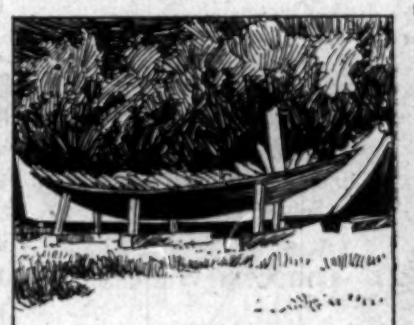
Hull of Ancient Vessel Is Raised After Nearly a Century—Was Burned to Prevent Falling Into Hands of Americans.

Detroit, Mich.—An interesting relic of a bygone age is shown in this reproduction of a photograph of an old British gunboat, which lay at the bottom of the Thames river for nearly a century after being burned by the retreating British to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Americans.

Early in October, 1813, shortly before the battle of the Thames, Gen. William Henry Harrison, the American commander, reached the vicinity of Chatham, and his approach was the signal for a general retreat by the British troops up along the shore of the lake and in the direction of Chatham. With a view to keeping their movable base of supplies as near at hand as possible, the British took with them their bateaux and two or three small gunboats. The river was then, as now, navigable only as far as the town, and knowing that the American forces were closely in their rear, the British burned their boats.

The skeleton shown belongs to one of the gunboats, which was raised a few years ago by a company of men who desired to dispose of it to the city of Chatham for the purpose of placing it in the city park as a memorial. The residents of Chatham, however, declined to accede to this plan, saying that they did not care for a memorial that was reminiscent of a British reverse, and for some time the old hull was left on the river bank, without becoming the property of anyone but those who had raised it. Vandalism began the work of destruction, taking away small and large pieces of the wood for mementos, and finally the remains of the hull were secured by the secretary of the Tecumseh Historical society, J. S. Black, of Chatham.

When Mr. Richard P. Joy, of Detroit, was in the neighborhood of Chatham with his launch recently he secured some photographs of the old boat, together with sufficient wood from the hull to make an appropriate frame for them. In addition to the wood, he got hold of a couple of old round shot, made of iron, that had been fired into the old craft's wood-



HULL OF OLD GUNBOAT.
(Remains of Vessel as They Appeared After Being Raised.)

work at some period of her lively history. Mr. Joy is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and has made a careful study of the history of shipping, so he was able to reproduce the general appearance and rigging of the old boat from his knowledge of the types of boats in her time. His sketch showed her to have been of the rig known as a "top-sail" schooner, carrying one square sail on her foremast. She was about 60 feet on the keel and her deck was probably from 90 to 95 feet. Her armament, in all probability, consisted of three inches or so.

Although her equipment and general character would now be almost laughably out of date, her construction showed the most careful workmanship. Her timbers were of solid oak, of the kind that gave rise to the stirring old British song "Hearts of Oak." They were framed and fitted with the most painstaking care and fastened together with hand-made nails of wrought iron. In her day she may have been considered a beauty, and her captain probably thought that she was as trim as a ship as ever carried the British flag. Her timbers are practically all disposed of and are scattered all over the continent, in the form of canes, picture frames, small pieces of furniture, and other souvenirs of her existence.

Aluminum Detects Mercury.

The power aluminum has for absorbing mercury vapor has been proved by M. Tarugi to constitute a delicate method of analyzing the presence of mercury in the atmosphere and furnishes a means of prevention against poisoning by its vapors. He has demonstrated that this property is manifest even when the vapor is largely diluted with air and at the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. A respirator has been constructed in which the air before entering the lungs has to pass through finely pulverized aluminum, and in this way all traces of mercury are absorbed so completely breathing can be carried on without difficulty in the dense vapors produced by the burning of chloride of mercury.

Postal Cards That Talk.

A Paris inventor will soon put on the market talking postal cards. You introduce a card into an apparatus of the nature of a phonograph, talk a message and dispatch the card as a postal. There is a similar apparatus at the other end, and when the card is introduced it gives the message in a nasalized reproduction. Talking postals will hold just three times the quantity of words that can be written on one.

ANCIENT LONDON.

Interesting Relic of Fourteenth Century Revealed Through Demolition of Old Buildings.

London.—All Hallows in the Wall is one of the London city churches which have a special interest for the antiquary, because adjoining it is a piece of the old wall of London. The church itself, however, is not a thing of beauty or interest. Dance, Junior, who built it in 1765-7, not having been exactly a great architect.

The first church that stood on the site, its north wall probably resting, as the present one does, on the ancient wall of the city, was built, it is said, in the eighth century, the city wall



RELIC OF OLD LONDON.
(Remnant of All Hallows Church and Portion of Wall.)

being then 500 years old. Later the church, of course, became Gothic, and an old print shows it as a small building with two aisles and a low tower of timber. Old Stow evidently thought little of it, for in his survey he merely mentions that fact that the church is called "Allhallows in the Wall" standing close to the Wall of the City.

The new view of London (1708) says that the church was of Gothic and Tuscan orders, and, "not having been consumed by the late fire, is not so beautiful as those that are wholly new erected." The really interesting part of the church is its vestry, which is formed in one of the bastions of the wall, and from which a flight of stairs leads through the north wall of the church into the pulpit.

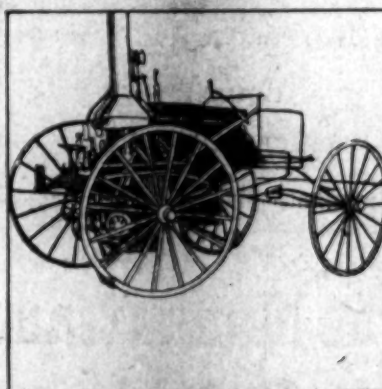
Now there is exposed a part of the Gothic church of All Hallows in the Wall which is not mentioned by the guide books, old or new, so far as the present writer is aware. In New Broad street, behind the church, that is to say, beyond its north side, a row of nine fine old eighteenth century houses is being demolished to make way for new offices, and you can walk right through any of them and obtain a view of the north side of the church. There, in ruins, but of exceeding interest and high picturesque quality, are some considerable remains of, apparently, the fourteenth century architecture of All Hallows. They are shown in the accompanying drawings, and are well worth a visit from all who are interested in old London.

OLD HORSELESS CARRIAGE.

Odd Looking Vehicle Said to Be the First Automobile Built in America.

Racine, Wis.—A picture of what is said to be America's first automobile has been discovered here in a collection of old photographs, and the horseless carriage of that early day was a strange looking machine. The automobile was built in 1870, and the designer was Rev. J. W. Carhart, an early-day Wisconsin preacher, who is still alive in Texas. A brother of Rev. Mr. Carhart is now professor of physics at the University of Michigan.

The horseless carriage caused a panic on the streets when it first appeared, and was such an object of



AMERICA'S FIRST AUTOMOBILE.
(Machine Built in 1870 by a Wisconsin Preacher.)

terror to horses that the state legislature was asked to pass a law barring such a contrivance from the roads.

The first time the preacher appeared in his machine the puffing "devil wagon" threw a shower of sparks 15 feet into the air, and caused several runaways. A famous race horse of that period, one of the stud from which Jay-Eye-See was later developed, in the stables of J. I. Case, was so frightened that it jumped upon a fence and was killed, while the driver was seriously injured.

The early automobile was a four-wheeled machine, like a buckboard, with a vertical engine on the rear axle. The boiler was made at a Watertown (N. Y.) factory, out of specially prepared charcoal iron. The machine was later entered in competition for a \$10,000 prize offered by the state for a successful horseless carriage, but another machine, built at Oshkosh, on a similar model, won the prize.

YOUTH OF JEFFERSON

INCIDENTS IN CAREER OF THE FAMOUS ACTOR.

Began Life Behind the Footlights as Property Child—Struggles of His Father—How Lincoln Helped Them.

Washington.—Joseph Jefferson's recollections of the theater, as related in his autobiography, began with his earliest years in Washington, where the playhouse he saw was "a rickety old frame building with a broad gable, facing on a wide avenue. The door from our back entry opened upon the stage, and as a toddling little chap in a short frock I was allowed full run of the place." He saw many rehearsals, and "sometimes got a peep at the play, having been taken on in arms as a property child in groups of happy peasantry." He made little plays that were acted in impromptu style by himself and playmates; and when alone he would act by himself before the great mirror in the green room. As the stage child in "Pizarro" he accidentally pulled off Rolla's wig. At the age of three he represented "Living Statues," and when a little older was poured out of T. D. Rice's bag in the guise of a little dandy, who also jumped Jim Crow. The audience showered money upon the little imp to the extent of \$24. "For years afterward," Mr. Jefferson wrote, "I was given to understand that this money was placed in bank to my credit, and I fear I often borrowed small sums on the strength of my prospective wealth."

The Jefferson family at the time consisted of Jefferson's father and mother, his half brother, Charles Burke, himself and an indispensable person whose name was Mary, housekeeper, nurse, friend and attendant, who would never take any wages.

Mr. Jefferson insisted that he was by no means a model child. "I am not quite sure as to dates, and many incidents come up before me in a confused form, while a number are traditional; but there are certain facts connected with my early life about which there can be no mistake, and it is quite clear that I was what is understood to be a bad boy and hard to manage."

In 1838 the Jefferson family went to the new town of Chicago by way of



JOE JEFFERSON.
(Boyhood Days of Famous Actor Were All But Smooth.)

the Erie canal and the lakes. Though Chicago then had but 2,000 inhabitants, it represented a busy scene and boasted a new theater that was largely constituted of paint. After a short season in Chicago, moderately successful, the company went to Galena, Duquene and several towns in the same region. In Quincy the courthouse served as a theater; in Terre Haute a warehouse, and in Pekin a pork house.

The company decided to winter at Springfield, Ill., and—rush idea—to lease a lot and build a theater. When the building, which architecturally resembled a dry goods box with a roof, was completed, an unexpected disaster occurred in the form of a revival. And in addition the town demanded a heavy license before the theater could be opened.

"In the midst of their trouble a young lawyer called on the managers. He had heard of the injustice, and offered, if they would place the matter in his hands, to have the license taken off, declaring that he only desired to see fair play, and he would accept no fee whether he failed or succeeded. The case was brought up before the council. The young lawyer began his harangue. He handled the subject with tact, skill and humor, tracing the history of the drama from the time when Theophrastus acted in a cart to the stage of to-day. He illustrated his speech with a number of anecdotes, and kept the council in a roar of laughter; his good humor prevailed, and the exorbitant tax was taken off. This young lawyer was very popular in Springfield, and was honored and beloved by all who knew him, and, after the time of which I write, he held rather an important position in the government of the United States. He now lies buried near Springfield, under a monument commemorating his greatness and his virtues—and his name was Abraham Lincoln!"

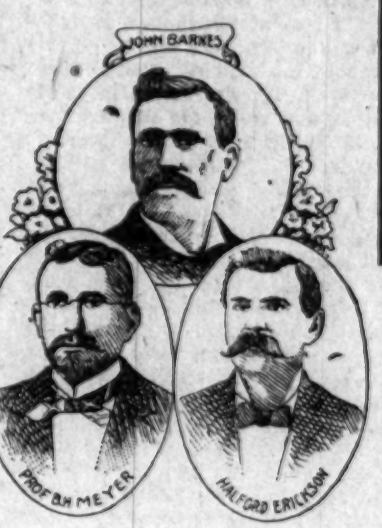
At the end of the Springfield season the Jeffersons made their way to Memphis, where the father, who was a scene painter as well as actor, raised a little money by painting signs. This procured a stage passage to New Orleans and Mobile. In a few weeks the father died in Mobile of yellow fever. The son and daughter were engaged for fancy dances and comic duets at \$5 a week, and Mrs. Jefferson opened a boarding house for actors. This did not suffice to keep the wolf from the door. In some way the belle of Mobile, Mme. Le Vert, became interested in Mrs. Jefferson and arranged for her a successful benefit. Young Jefferson acted in minor parts with Macready and Booth during the Mobile season.

COMMISSION IS NAMED.

Gov. La Follette, of Wisconsin, Appoints Body to Regulate Railway Rates in State.

Madison, Wis.—Gov. La Follette's victory over the railroads in pushing his state railroad commission bill to success through both houses of the legislature has been clinched as a law by his signature and the appointment of the body of men which will control the tolls in Wisconsin.

John Barnes, of Rhinelander; Prof. Meyer, of Madison, and Halford Erickson, also of Madison, constitute the commission, and it is declared by economists, that it is doubtful if the executive could have selected a more able



RAILWAY RATE COMMISSION
(Men Appointed by Gov. La Follette, of Wisconsin.)

body of men as a crowning move for his victory in the legislature. Though John Barnes is a democrat and La Follette a republican, the former is looked upon as one of the best attorneys in the state, and he is the man who carried to success, last summer, Gov. La Follette's contention that his faction was the "regular republican." The case was fought in the courts and Barnes proved as a lawyer was demonstrated in his victory against some of the ablest talent which Wisconsin could produce. The term for which Barnes is selected is the longest, ending in 1913.

Prof. Meyer is head of the bureau of labor and statistics, and his efforts in this capacity have been of no small import to the governor in collecting evidence with which to carry on the contest against the railroads. Although Meyer has proved himself an invaluable aid to Gov. La Follette in this direction, his selection was looked upon as something of a surprise, it being the general opinion that the executive would pick for his place Prof. Commons, prominent in state university circles.

Halford Erickson, like Prof. Meyer, has proved himself a great aid to the governor in his efforts to secure evidence alleging that the roads were usurping their privileges in this state. Erickson has made a thorough study of Wisconsin conditions, and he is regarded as an infallible authority on the question of railroad tolls.

When Gov. La Follette first sent the appointments to the senate for confirmation, Nils Haugen occupied the place now awarded to Barnes. When the selections were read in the governor's message to the senate, the dignified upper house was set in an uproar. Objection was made to Haugen, but the remaining two names were confirmed. Then the governor bethought himself of John Barnes, who everybody had firmly believed, before the names were chosen, would be a member of the commission. The Rhinelander man was consequently placed upon the roll, and his name approved by the senate, thus giving Wisconsin an excellent array of talent to carry on the rate-making work. The commission as it stands consists of an attorney, a statistician and a man versed in the railroad systems of the country.

NEW SUMMER HOME.

Mrs. Roosevelt Has Purchased House and Fifteen Acres Near Scottsville, Va.

Washington.—Mrs. Roosevelt's summer home in Albemarle county, Va., near Scottsville, was a part of the beautiful Springfield farm owned by W. N. Wilmer, of New York. The Springfield farm consists of about 500 acres altogether, but Mrs. Roosevelt's purchase comprises only 15 acres and a small house.

This dwelling, by Mrs. Roosevelt's order, has had a rock chimney added



NEW SUMMER HOME.
(Hot Weather Retreat of Mrs. Roosevelt in Virginia.)

to it, and a porch has been built around the dwelling. All the partitions on the lower floor have been removed, making one large room. Mrs. Roosevelt bought the property so that when she wishes a week or so of rest she can go to the little retreat among the Virginia mountains, which is so accessible to Washington.

Mrs. Roosevelt went to the Virginia home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer recently, and while there made an inspection of her small estate. The president joined her the following Saturday, and returned to Washington Sunday night. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt are delighted with the retreat.

GREAT WHIST MEET IS ON

Congress of the American League Holds Fifteenth Annual Session in Chicago.

Chicago.—Quite an important event is the fifteenth annual congress of the American Whist League, held at the Auditorium hotel here the week of July 10. The growth of the league, despite the jaroas which have been made upon the followers of whist by bridge, skat and other aspirants for supremacy, as indoor games, has been remarkable.

In April, 1891, a small coterie of enthusiasts met at Milwaukee to effect an organization of whist players throughout the country. The problem was difficult, but was solved in splendid style, and credit for this achievement is due in a very large measure to the late Judge Elliott, of Milwaukee, the "Father of the League," and to Theodore Schwarz, of Chicago. Among other things, the American Whist league has codified the laws of whist and improved upon them from year to year, until the present code is probably as nearly perfect as anything of the kind that ever existed.

The congress this summer promises to be a memorable one. Mr. L. G. Parker, who has for many years been regarded among whist players as the best tournament man in the country, stated recently that Chicago now has a force of workers which has never been equaled by Chicago or any other city. Foremost among this band are Edward P. Martin, chairman of the tournament committee, and L. M. Collosky, chairman of the bureau of information and supplies. For many years Chicago has led all American cities in the number of her whist players and whist clubs; in her record for entertaining congresses the city has not been preeminent, and this position Mr. Martin and his lieutenants will try earnestly to secure this year. Last February the Chicago Whist association gave a four days' whist "Carnival," which was the largest affair ever given by a local association, and which gave an impetus to whist affairs in the west which has proved of incalculable value to the managers of the congress.

RAT CLOSES SALOON EARLY

Conscientious Owner Drives Out Crowd, Thinking It Is Closing Hour—Cause Discovered.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Don't say rats to Frank Merkle. Frank Merkle is a saloonkeeper on Smithfield street, and his place for years has been famous as being one which obeys to the very letter every injunction of the Brooks law. So careful is Merkle that he closes his place on legal holidays, and in order that he may shut up every night on time, he has an electric bell connected with the city fire alarm, which rings at 11:45 the official closing time.

Shortly after ten o'clock recently, while the place was crowded, the closing alarm rang. The bar was filled with foaming beers, but, with one swoop, they were taken back. Merkle excitedly locked the front door, turned down the lights and chased everyone through the side entrance in spite of their protests.

When the bar had been cleaned out, the receipts counted and the bartenders had doffed their white aprons, some one suggested that the alarm might be out of order. An inspector was sent for, and he discovered that a rat had chewed through the insulation, which grounded the wire and caused the false alarm to be sent in.

TRAMPS EAT LIKE NABOBS.

Steal Silver Dinner Service from Car for Midnight Feast—Escape Police Raid.

Chester, Pa.—According to the statement of a railroad man who lives in this city and was an eyewitness of the affair, tramps and yeggmen who frequent the line of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore held a royal banquet with silver sets valued at \$20,000.

Solid silver was handled by the roadsters and outcasts as if it were nothing more than ordinary tinplate, and the story of the night dinner rivals that of the Millionaire club.

The scene of the midnight feast was in a grove near Perryville. A freight car had been broken open and some rare art gems in solid silver, consigned by a New York house to parties in Washington, were stolen and carried to the grove.

Foraging parties were sent out by the nomads and soon silver chafing dishes were used for frying chickens and gold-lined goblets were utilized for quaffing the foaming beer.

In the height of the frolic police and detectives swooped down on the merry-makers and made one or two arrests, but the majority of the "Weary Willies" made their escape.

Find African Sea Serpent.

Missionaries connected with the Livingstonian mission on the shores of Lake Nyassa, in central Africa, vouch for the statement that while a boat belonging to the British central and African administration was crossing the lake recently it was attacked by a species of sea serpent. The reptile, which is described as being as thick as a man's leg, tried to board the vessel, and was with difficulty beaten off with oars and paddles.

From Bad to Worse. The Russian ships that were not interned in a salt-water grave, are interned, and the Russian navy will figure in history as the ships that passed in a night.

KILLS FEROCIOUS WILDCAT.

Arizona Man in Terrific Battle with Mountain Lion Lands Extra Heavily and Brute Dies.

Cave Creek, Ariz.—On a moonlight night recently Jake Linville killed a big tom lion under the most uncommon conditions of a hand-to-paw fight. Soon after nightfall Jake heard the dogs run an animal up a sycamore tree close to the tent of the great camp, a few miles up Cave creek. At the first alarm he rushed out with rifle in hand and saw a long, quivering body crouched along the lowest limb. In the dim moonlight and with his defective vision he aimed between the blazing eyes of the brute, but the merest trifle high. The ball split Tommy's nose and glanced along the forehead with just sufficient concussion to stun the brute and tumble him to the ground.

In a half second the giant cat was on its feet and leaping toward its assailant, who had no time to slip another ball in place. He had just a quarter of a second to club his rifle. The first blow was a club proved the theory that the modern rifle is too tenderly put up for clubbing a hard-lived cat, for the stock broke clean off. Then Jake and the panther waltzed around the tree twice. Jake caressed the giant cat with the barrel of the gun and once the cat tried to hug him. Jake squirmed free of the lion's hug and hit it hard enough to bend the gun barrel a little. That ended the dance. The lion measured nine feet from nose to foot of tail.

For a lion to fight as this one did is a most uncommon thing. Ordinarily a miserable dog can run a big tom up a tree, where he sits snarling and spitting until a man comes close under to dispatch him, sometimes with only a .22 caliber rifle, if aimed true between the eyes.

NOSES FOR STOLEN WOOD

Detectives Trace a Thief by the Odor of Creosote—Much Material Taken.

New Brunswick, N. J.—Detectives William A. House, of this city, and Spencer, of Jersey City, have been able by the use of their noses to recover \$1,000 in valuable material which had been stolen from the freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad company at George and Hamilton streets. This material was wood tubing, covered with a coating of creosote, to be used as conduit for carrying the wires of the semaphore signal system along the elevated tracks.

There were 2,000 feet of the tubing left in the freight yards, but when a gang of men came here to put the tubing in they found all but 200 feet had disappeared. They decided that the odor from the creosote, the tubing doubtless being stolen for firewood, would lead to detection.

After several days in the neighborhood they saw smoke ascending from a chimney in Nelson street, which filled the air with the odor of creosote. In the back yard of the house were half a dozen lengths of tubing. In other yards near by 1,400 feet were recovered.

She Found It.

A St. Petersburg newspaper says that Russia, hemmed in on the west, must eventually break through all barriers and seek warm waters in the east. There is no doubt that she has recently got into some very hot water in that direction.

SERVICE THAT SATISFIES.

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Pino Flip is kept by Dr. Richardson in South Washington. You should not fail to call in and test it. RICHARDSON, 316 4 1/2 St., S. W.

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Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-Room Furniture in vast variety; also Chinese and Japanese Matting, Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Gas Ranges, and everything else known to housekeeping. All prices marked in plain figures, no notes, no interest. We allow 10 per cent. discount for cash with order or if the account is paid in full within 30 days, 7 1/2 per cent. discount if paid within 60 days, and 5 per cent. if closed within 90 days.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

MADRE'S Park, situated on the Eckington and Suburban R. R., is now for rent for picnics and private parties. The price has been reduced so as to accommodate the many. For terms apply to M. A. D. Madre at park.

NOTICE

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OFFICERS OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA FRATERNAL OF THE STATE OF TEXAS. You are hereby notified that the following Reunion Convention will convene at Ennis, Texas, July 20-21 and 22, 1905.

Spencer Garry, President. C. C. Carlisle, Sec., Ennis.

ELIXIR BABEK, The Standard Remedy for Chills, Fevers, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility.

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T. L. Leisinger, 407 14th street, N. W. Alvey & Alvey, 14th street and Pierce Place, N. W. Book store, 14th and P streets, N. W. Stafford's Drug Store, 20th and I streets, N. W. Stevenson, 301 4 1/2 street, S. W. IN THE SOUTH. Savannah, Ga., Rev. I. L. Walton, representative, 507 Montgomery street. CHICAGO. The Afro-American News Office, 3104 State street, Chicago, Ill. Agents wanted in every state in the Union. Write to THE BEE Printing Co.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

POPULAR EXCURSIONS TO NIAGARA FALLS ONLY \$10.00 ROUND TRIP. June 30. July 14 and 28. August 4 and 18. September 1 and 15, 1905.

Excursion tickets will be sold on above dates at the very low rate named, good going only on Train No. 504, leaving Washington at 7:00 A. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 11:00 P. M. Tickets valid for return ten (10) days, including date of sale, on all regular trains except "Black Diamond Express," of Lehigh Valley R. R.

Holders of Niagara Falls tickets have the privilege of making a delightful side trip from Niagara Falls to Toronto and return, going and returning same day for \$1.25, (except for excursion of September 1); and on return journey can make the charming side trip from Rochester to Thousand Islands and return for \$5.75.

Stop-overs permitted on return trip at Buffalo, Rochester Junction (for Rochester), Geneva, Watkins Glen, Glen Summit Springs and Mauch Chunk. These popular excursions are run through the most beautiful section of the East, giving daylight views of the beautiful Susquehanna River, the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Call on Baltimore & Ohio ticket agents for full particulars.

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The first installment house that was ever established was by Mr. Peter Grogan, 817 to 823 Seventh street, N. W. After the death of Mr. Grogan his business, which is the largest in the city, has been and is now being conducted by his sons, who are all active and persevering business men. There are three sons of the late Peter Grogan who are conducting his business. This great house was established over a quarter of a century ago. This house supplies all Washington. It is patronized because it is one of the most reliable firms in the city. Read his great advertisement in this issue of THE BEE. Peter Grogan is a name known to all Washington. Don't forget the number, 817 to 823 Seventh street, N. W. You can get anything you want at this house.

Go to S. Goldheim & Sons, 405 7th street, N. W.

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East of "Lincoln," North East H Street Columbia cars to 53d Street; near Bunnell School on 52d Street, and Benning School on Central Avenue.

Open Door Prices, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$125, \$150 and \$175. Five-cent fare to any part of city. \$3.00 cash, and \$2.00 monthly payments. No interest. No taxes. Whosoever will may come and buy freely of Linwood Heights Company.

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